UPRIGHT PIANOS

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS

WERE THE ONLY ONES OUT OF OVER FOR-TY COMPETITORS THAT RECEIVED SPECIAL MENTION AND HONORS AT THE CENTEN-

REPORT.

"To Hallet, Davis & Co."s Grand, Upright, and specification and excellence of workmanship, and because of originality of design and artistic still in their Upright instruments, with invenious combination of mechanical devices or securing permanence of tone."

This Report is emphatic, and places Halanwis & Co."s Patent Upright AS THE EST IN THE WORLD. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts., Chica-

Wholesale Millinery and Notions, REMOVED

To 141 & 143 Wabash-av. STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company.

President Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railr E. C. WINSTANLEY, Secretary of the Ba blio & Chicago Railroad Company.

GOSPEL MEETINGS D. W. Whittle & James McGranaha THE TABERNACLE.

es of meetings.

om tickets issued for the Moody and Sankey or title and Stebbins meetings good for these.

being required for gallery or main floor.

WM T CUEDUERA. HM. I. DHEI HERD FLORIST REMOVED TO

122 STATE-ST

Panan Salama Plants, etc., and only by mail 2000 miles, portage free; 12 Roses, Pl. 68. 39 Verbraus. 67.09. 16 Baster or Bubbing Plants, St. 60. 16 Granisans, Ric. 10. 61 Centalings, Prac. 100 other things, charg. 30° Alba, all news of Pruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc. A 68-289 Chillippe, free. 50° per., 60° acres. 12 press-bounds.

· CIGARS. ESPANOLA CIGARS.

The subscribers have made arrangements for the ex-sive sale of the cigars of this well-known and cele-cate the control of the public to the full assortment of all a small strips they are now prepared to offer. allienced by the high duties on imported Cigars, the principle of the Espanois factory at Havana has estab-

proprietor of the kapamola factory at Havana has established a Branch in Key West, and is using there the same class of Vuelto Abajo to-bacco as in the Havena factory, the oure quality and summitted flavor of which have given this brand its present high continuous consumers. The prices are mainful less than for those from Havana, and a comparting will show that they are in every respect fully will show that they are in every respect fully and the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of Havana Cigars.

PARK & TILFORD,

917 and 919 Broadway, New York.

ACKER, SIERRALL & CONDIT,

130 and 132 Chambers-st., New York.

U. S. Cavalry Horses Wanted.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERNASTER.)

NO. 6 KAST WASHINGTON-ST.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27, 1877.

It undersigned will purchase at the Dexter Park
Track on Tuesdays. Thursdays, and Saturdays,
masching March 1, 1877, from 11 o'clock a. m. to
1, one nundred and thirty (130) Cavairy Horses for

JAS. M. MOORE,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS. THELS PRICELESS

BATS AND FURS.

FOR SALE. WOOD DEALERS AND CONSUMERS. 100 cards good Maple and Beech (mixed) Wood for a cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at North-Transit Co.'s Office, foot North LaSside-st.

SCALES. FAIRBANKE

FOUR MORE.

IN THE WORLD. Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin Yet Remain.

> The Republican Napoleon Crosses the South Carolina Alps,

Whence His Progress to the White House Is Easy and Secure.

Unsuccessful Sorties of Bushwhackers Along the Line of March.

An Ambuscade from the Fastnesses of the Green Mountains. Hewitt Pops Out with a

"Snide" Duplicate Electoral Recurn;

The Object Being to Send Verment to the Arbitration Tribunal.

Mr. Ferry Quickly Squelches the Disreputable Business.

And the Senate by a Unanimous Vote Makes It More . Binding.

Remarkable Ovation to President and Mrs. Hayes at Columbus.

New Departure in Reference to the Case of Louisiana.

COMPLETELY FLOORED. THE ANARCHIST MINORITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—It was a day of great excitement in the House end of the Capit great excitement in the House end of the Capitol. The result was the complete defeat of the filibustering faction of the Democracy, and a triumph of the patriotic and law-abiding men in both parties. The day opened with many misgivings on the part of the Republicans. The revolutionists had gained hope yesterday. The fact that the Republicans in a body had voted against the resolutions providing for the recognition of the Democratic State Government in Louisians and South Carolina, was used as a strong argument to increase the forces of the Anarchists. There were loud pretensions this morning that those efforts would be successful. It was generally conceded upon both sides that to-day's work would determine the question whether the Presidential count mine the question whether the Presidential count should be allowed to proceed to its completion, or whether, by a series of filibustering move-ments, the declaration of the election of President should be prevented, and the country in four days be brought face to face with anarchy. At 10 o'clock, contrary to custom, even in these exciting days, the greater portion of seats in the hall of the House was filled. The fill-

IMMEDIATELY BEGAN WORK, a motion being made that the Senate should be notified that the House would meet that body in joint convention at 11 o'clock. A point of order was made that no quorum was present. Upon this a call of the House was ordered. An Upon this a call of the House was ordered. An hour was consumed in this dilatory effort, and the revolutionists gathered courage. Nearly another hour was consumed in futile wrangling as to whether the House should, by unanimous consent, proceed with the Sundry Civil bill. The Democrats thus gained their point in the first two hours. They prevented a meeting of

first two hours. They prevented a meeting of the joint convention, and, consequently, prevented the taking of recess in the legislative day of Tuesday. Had the joint convention immediately assembled at 10 o'clock its work would have been accomplished in twenty minutes, and another legislative day gained, since the Electoral bill does not allow a recess beyond one legislative day. Finally, at 12:15,

THE JOINT CONVENTION MET,
and the decision of the tribunal in the South Carolina case, with objections, was read. This done, the more serious revolutionary movements of the day began. Springer immediately moved a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. At this point Fernando Wood appeared as the leader of a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. At this point Fernando Wood appeared as the leader of the Democratic opposition to the revolutionary movement,—a position which he maintained until the close. It was a curious exigency which would allow Fernando Wood to act as practical leader of the Republicans. For the first two or three hours the Republicans were restive at it and did not work in harmony, but finally, as success was more important than the gratification of prejudice, they counseled the more hot-headed Republicans to follow Fernando Wood's lead, and he led them to the point he promised, to the separation of the Joint Convention at Vermont.

THE STRENGTH OF THE FILIBUSTERS on the first motion for a recess was 92, the mo-

retion at Vermont.

THE STRENGTH OF THE FILIBUSTERS
on the first motion for a recess was 92, the motion being rejected by 92 yeas to 170 nays. The filibusters then moved a manifestly dilatory motion for a recess until 7:30 this evening. Speaker Randall here showed himself a patriot and a statesman. He declined to entertain the motion. The filibusters appealed. Wood, leading the opposition, moved to table, stating that the issue had better be immediately met. The anarchists manifested great desperation, and endeavored to obtain the floor and keep it for debate in spite of the rules and law and order, and in defiance of the thuds of the Speaker's gavel. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, was conspicuous in his disregard of the rules of the House. He maintained that he was responsible to the people, and intended to defeat the installation of an filegal President. The revolutionists were defeated upon this motion by 184 yeas to 61 nays. They lost on this vote thirty of the Democrats who had been with them before.

THE FINAL TEST
of the strength of the obstructionists was after

of the strength of the obstructionists was after the Joint Committee had separated, when the South Carolina case was taken up for discussion in the House. Then a motion was made to read the voluminous testimony of the South Carolina investigation. It was contained in two ponderous volumes, which, according to different estimates, would have taken from two to five days to read. It contained very nearly 3,000 closely-printed pages. The vote to read the testimony was 87 years to 177 mays. From that point the fillbusters yours was resumed was far more discouraging

ceeded in preparing the way for five calls of the roll, which would have consumed nearly three hours, when Fernando Wood finally proposed a compromise, which was accepted, that the count should go on until Vermont was reached, when a recess should be taken until 10 o'clock

PYCITING SCENE. There has not been such a scene in Joint Convention since Gen. Butler, in 1868, de-nounced the Senators present as the Senate interlopers, and wished to drive them from the hall, as was enacted there to-day. The Joint hall, as was enacted there to-day. The Joint Convention had assembled after the action of the two Houses in the South Carolina case. The filibusters at once indicated their purpose to inaugurate in Joint Convention the revolutionary movement which had so signally falled in the House. Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, raised the point that a quorum of the Senate was not present. Gen. Banks indicated that the point could not be made, as each House should see to it that a quorum of its members were present. Vice-President Ferry, the presiding officer, heeded neither of the gentlemen, but directed the resolution of the House to be read.

Jones, of Kentucky, then, in a somewhat dra-

Jones, of Kentucky, then, in a somewhat dramatic way, interposed, "I protest that these proceedings shall not go on." Mr. Ferry, at the beginning of the proceedings, manifested firmness and resolution, which characterized him to the end. He declared that

and directed the Clerk to proceed with the reading. South Carolina was counted, as were Tennessee and Texas, without further objection, and the results were announced and recorded. When Vermont was reached the reading of the entire certificate was demanded, and at its conclusion Poppleton, one of the Revolutionists, asked whether there was not a second certificate from that State. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, to the surprise even of the vast hody of the Democracy, asked

from Vermont, which he said had been received by him in December. This was the fictitious return manufactured by Aldrich, and was an attempt to re-enset in New England in a State which gave Hayes 25,00 majority the Cronin steal. It had been supposed until within a few days that this return had been sent by Aldrich to the President of the Senate. This was not the case. Hewitt said that he called on the President of the Senate yesterday, and was informed that no such package had been received. Hewitt then tendered the package, but Mr. Ferry declined to receive it on the ground he

HAD NO AUTHORITI.

Hewitt then made tender of it as the Electoral vote of the State of Vermont, an act of sudac-ity which few other men would have attempted. fer which few other men would have attempted. Ferry stated that he could not receive it, as the law forbade his receiving any certificate after the lat of February. Springer, of Illinois, then commenced a series of the most wildly demonstrative acts, which did not end until after the Joint Convention had separated, leaving him staring with rage in the hall. He insisted that receiving which he presented should be read and received. Ferry declined to receive it unless it was in the form of an objection under the law. Springer said that it would appear what it was when read, but that it must be read. Mr. Ferry resolutely adhered to his ruling. Springer, in great passion commenced to read himself, and

HIS VOICE WAS SMOTHERED by cries of order. Ferry announced that he would be compelled to require him to be seated. At this Springer, exasperated by the successive defeats of the day, declared at the top of his voice in the area fronting the Speaker's desk: "I have rights here which you cannot take from me."

which he apologized to later in the Senate. In accordance with previous agreement both Houses

THEN TOOK A RECESS.

The Senate had meanwhile returned to its Chamber, where Mr. Merrimon moved that the additional returns from Vermont be examined, and endeavored in rather a stumbling, blushing way to demonstrate that these returns might be genuine, and that he was consequently justified in signing the objection to the count of the vote of Mr. Solace. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, punctured the bubble by reading the provisions of the Constitution and the laws which Mr. Aldrich had not compiled with in his attempts to have his own vote counted. Senator Edmunds said that

NOTHING MORE REMAINED TO BE SAID, and offered a resolution that the vote of Henry M. Solace be counted. It was passed almost unanimously, and the Senate adjourned.

To-morrow will come the final tug of war in the House. The Senate will remain ready for action in Joint Convention, and it will sustain its presiding officer in pushing things. The desperate and disappointed fillousters may contrive in some way to further postpone final action till Friday, but the indications are that to-morrow evening will witness the end of the strife, and the announcement that Rutherford B. Hayes has received 185 Ejectoral votes, and is ejected President of the United States.

RANDALL.

SO FAR GOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The conservative and patrictic men of both parties who are seeking to save the country from an anarchy by completing the Electoral count in obedience to the Constitution and the new law, recognize their obligation to Speaker Randall for the rulings he has made to block the schemes of the consultators in the House. It has been an conspirators in the House. It has been ap-parent for several days that everything depends upon Randall's sense of fairness and of his obligations to the law. Had he ruled last week that more than one motion for a recess was in order, or had he decided to-day that the huge pamphlet of printed testimony offered by the filibusters must be read, the count would not have progressed one step beyond South Caro lina. The majority would have been

ADVANTAGEOUS TO RANDALL'S POLITICAL FU-TURE.

He will be much more likely to be re-elected Speaker after showing obedience to the law and respect for the decision of a tribunal created by his own party than if he had cast his fortunes with the Anarchists and abetted their plots. Many of the very men who are now denouncing him will, when their passion cools and their reason returns, the more readily support him because he refused to become their tool.

constantly lost strength. Eighty-seven is the highest number they could command upon a motion which was confessedly of a filibustering character. After this the obstructionists succeeded in preparing the way for five calls of the roll, which would have consumed nearly three was the confessed to the conclusion that the managers of his case in Washington he did come to the conclusion that the could secure a hearing in the courts of his own selection, or, falling in that, that his friends in the House could force the country to hold a new election. With this end in view the two bills providing for a vacancy if the Electoral count was not a vacancy in authorizing quo warranto pro-ding in the courts of his choice, were pre-

> PREFERED A LAWSUIT to a new election. As one of his agents re-marked last night, the risk would not be as

marked last night, the risk would not be as great, and their chance of success better. It could be settled in six months, while a new election would not be decided in a year, and the necessary expenditure of money would be much less. It is true that Sec. 6 of the Electoral law provides that nothing in the act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question, by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the United States,

States,

IF ANY SUCH LAW EXISTS,
but it is doubtful if there is any clause in either
the Constitution or the laws that creates such a
right. The framers of the Constitution and the right. The framers of the Constitution and the makers of law on this subject never intended to have any question arise about the legal title of the President or Vice-President to his office, and in one instance, at least, made an exception when conferring jurisdiction upon the District Courts for the very purpose of preventing them from entertaining quo warranto proceedings against the two highest executive officers of the United States. But, even if the right to institute proceedings does exist, the only Court

United States. But, even if the right to institute proceedings does exist, the only Court
having jurisdiction would be that of
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
and Gov. Tilden would prefer to bring his suit
elsewhere. For these reasons it was thought
necessary to pass the Quo Warranto bill. The
bill passed yesterday to provide against a
vacancy was simply introduced in order to quiet
the consciences of some Democrats who base
their opposition to filibustering not so
much on their sense of honor as upon
their fear of anarchy and revolution
should the count fail to be completed.
The bill that Gov. Tilden was most anxious to have passed was the one in relation to quo warranto proceedings, and David Dudley Field intended to report it to-day before the Joint Convention of the two Houses met to hear the Commissioners' report on South Carolina. His purpose was to make this bill

Having passed it through the Hodse, he intended to propose to the Senate that all fillioustering in the House should cease when that body agreed to the bill, but that unless that bill became a law the House would see to it that the count was not completed at 12 citedly now. them was the purpose of the two onls. One of them was passed yesterday by the active aid of the Speaker, but the other was not reported to-day through Field's ignorance of the rules of the House. It cannot now possibly come in be-fore the Electoral count is completed, and then it will be impossible to use it as a menace to the Senate.

Springer, in great passion commenced to read himself, and

HIS VOICE WAS SMOTHERED
by cries of order. Ferry announced that he would be compelled to require him to be seated. At this Springer, exasperated by the successive defeats of the day, declared at the top of his voice in the area fronting the Speaker's desk: "I have rights here which you cannot take from me."

The House became very turbulent. Springer's agitation selzed upon the members of both sides. Ories of "Order!" were confounding and endless. The presiding officer declined under the law to entertain a resolution except in form of an objection. There was an interim of twenty minutes, during which Springer was engaged in reducing his resolution to form and in securing the necessary signatures to it. It was a long time before any Senator would sight. At last Merrimon, of North Carolina, did an act which he apologuzed for later in the Senate. In accordance with previous agreement both Houses

The Senate had meanwhile returned to its Chamber, where Mr. Merrimon moved that the diditional returns form. Vernout he expended.

The President stated to ught that he is will be impossible to use it as a menace to the Senate. David Dudley Field said late last night that he will be impossible to use it as a menace to the Senate. David Dudley Field said late last night that he well will be impossible to use it as a menace to the Senate. David Dudley Field said late last night that he will be impossible to use it as a menace to the Senate. David Dudley Field said late last night that he will be impossible to use it as a menace to the Senate. The would rather take his chances in either.

The House his chances in either.

The Heuse his chances in either.

The Alexander Late his chances in either.

The MRNAMESEE DELEPATION.

The Brankessee Delegation had a meeting to-night, presided ever by Gov. Harris, Senator-elect. The meeting was called at the instance of Congressnan Alkins. The question to be decided was on a resolution of Atkins that the time had arrived in the El

may be offered when Wisconsin is reached.

The President stated to-night that he is sanguine of a neaceable completion of the count. In case filibustering threatened to defeat it, he had prepared to resign Friday or Saturday in order that the President of the Senate might be elected to fill the vacancy. He understood that the president until a successor was chosen. He does not now anticipate the necessity of resigning, but will do anything to aid in the peaceful installation of Hayes.

THE HOUSE.

THE FILIBUSTERS AGAIN DEFEATED.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Speaker washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Clifford, informing the House that the Electoral Commission had decided the matter touching the Electoral vote of South Carolina, and had transmitted the decision to the President of the Senate.

Mr. Atkins moved a call of the House, and,

Mr. Atkins moved a call of the House, and, although the standing vote revealed the presence of a quorum, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Walling, and resulted—yeas, 75; nays, 156.

On motion of Mr. Sayler, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House would receive that body in joint convention at

having taken their usual seats, the decision of the Commission in the case of South Carolina was

THE DECISION.

THE DECISION.

The following is the text of the Commission's decision in the South Carolina case:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.— To the President of the Senate, etc.: The Electoral Commission having received certain certificates and papers accompanying the same of the Electoral votes from the State of South Carolina, and objections thereto submitted to it, now report that it has duly considered the same pursuant to law, and has by a majority of votes decided and does hereby decide that the votes of C. C. Bowen. J. Winsmith, Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, Wilson Cook, and W. F. Myers, named in the certificate of D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of said State, which votes are certificates submitted to the Commission as aforesaid and marked "No. 1 N. C." by said Commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely: Seven votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohn, for President, and seven votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice-President. The Commission has, by a majority of votes, also decided and does hereby decide and report, that the seven persons first above named were duly appointed Electors in and by the State of South Carolina.

The brief ground of this decision is, that it ap-

the seven persons first above named were duly appointed Electors in and by the State of South Carolina.

The brief ground of this decision is, that it appears upon such evidence as the Constitution and law named insaid act of Congress is competent and portinent to the consideration of the subject that the before mentioned Electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States for the term beginning March 4. A. D. 1877, of South Carolins, and that they voiced as such at the time and in the manner provided by the Constitution of the United States are law. And the Commission, as further grounds for their decision, are of opinion that the failure of the Legislature to provide a system of registration of persons entitled to vote does not render nugatory all elections held under said laws otherwise sufficient, though it may be the duty of the Legislature to enact such a law. If it were otherwise all government in that State is a nearpation, its officers without authority, and social compact in that State is at an end. That this Commission must take notice that there is a Government in South Carolina, republican in form, since its Constitution provides for such a Government, and it is sad was on the day of appointing the Electors so recognized by the Executive and by both branches of the Legislative

there exists no power in this Commission, as there exists none in the two Houses of Congress, in counting the Electoral vote to inquire into the circumstances under which the primary vote for Electors was given. The power of the Congress of the United States in its legislative capacity to inquire into matters alleged and to act upon information so obtained is a very different one from its power in the matter of counting the Electoral votes. The votes to be counted are those presented by the States, and when ascertained and presented by the proper authorities of the States, they must be counted.

The Commission has also decided by a majority of votes, and does hereby decide, and report that as a cause of the foregoing and upon the grounds before stated, the paper purporting to be the Electoral vote of said State of South Carolina, signed by Theodore R. Barker, S. McGowan, John W. Harrington, John Isaac Ingham, William Wallace, John B. Erwin, Robert Aldrich, marked "No. 2 N. C." by the Commission, and herewith returned, is not the certificate of votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington, D. C. (day and year above written.)

Sabuel F. Bradley,

George F. Boxunds,

O. P. Morrow,

FREDERICK T. FREINGHUYEN,

Janes A. Garrield,

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.
O. P. MORTON.
FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
JANES A. GARFIELD,
GEORGE F. HOAR.
OBJECTIONS.
Mr. Philips presented the following objection:
"The undersigned, Senators and Representatives, do hereby object to counting the votes cast by C. C. Bowen, D. Winsmith, T. B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, Nelson Cook, and W. F. Meyer, alleged Electors of the State of South Carolina, in conformity with the decision of of the Electoral Commission, and as reasons assign the following:

First-Because no legal election was held in South Carolina on Nov. 7, 1876, for Presidential Electors, in compliance with Sec. 3, Art. 8 of the Constitution thereof, requiring the registration of all electors of the State as a qualification to vote.

Second—Because in consequence of frauds practiced in said election, and intersections of the State as a qualification to vote.

action in reference to the unauthorized instructions from the Department of Justice, so interfered with the full and free exercise of the right of sufrage of the voters of said State that a free and fair election could not be held in said State on Nov. 7, 1876.

Fourth—Because the certificates of election by said Electors, on Dec. 6, 1876, were not made by the lawfully constituted Governor of said State.

Fifth—Because said Electoral Commission, contrary to its duty and the authority vested in it by law, neglected and refused to inquire into the facts and allegations aforesaid, and their said decision is contrary to law and trath.

Sixth—Because at the time of the pretended appointment of said Electors, the State of South Carolina was under duress from the power of the United States unlawfully exerted up. in it, and said pretended appointments were made under such

United States unlawfully exerted up m it, and said pretended appointments were made under such duress.

Secenth—Because the certificate numbered 'one,' herewith, was and is void for irregularity, in that,

1. The Electors were not sworn, as by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina they were required to be.

2. The certificate does not state that said Electors voted by ballot, as required by the Constitution of the United States.

3. The certificate upon the envelope in which said certificate upon the envelope in which said certificate (No. 1) and the accompanying papers were inclosed, was not the certificate required by the laws of the United States.

Signed by T. M. Norwood, J. K. Kelly, Henry Copper, S. B. Maxey, W. A. Wallace, Senators.

J. F. Phillips, Heister Clymer, Erastus Wells, A. T. Walling, A. N. Waddell, John R. Eden, Thomas L. Jones, J. R. Tucker, Representatives.

Mr. Southard presented exceptions to the decision of the Commission, signed by Senators Mertimon, Dennis, McDonald, Wallace, and Jones, and Representives Field, Southard, Muichler, Yeates, Caidwell, DeBolt, and J. B. Clark, Jr.: "Because said Electoral votes, as well as the votes of the people of said State, at the Presidential election of Nov. 7. 1876. were given under duress caused by an unlawful exercise of Federal power."

The objections having been read, the Senate withdrew, that the two Houses might separately decide upon them.

FILIBUSTERING BEGINS.

Order had hardly been restored when Mr. Springer moved that the House take a recess till to-morrow.

count.

Mr. Springer—I object to the discussion of the motion; if there is to be any, I want to take a hand in it myself.

Mr. Wilson called for the yeas and nays, and the motion for recess was rejected,—yeas, 92; nays,

190.
As soon as the result was announced, Measrs.
Sheakley and O'Brien rose simultaneously with
motions to take a recess till 7:30 to-morrow morning.
The Speaker promptly ruled the motion not in
order, and that he would not entertain it.
Mr. Sneakley appealed from the decision.
Mr. Wood moved to lay the appeal on the table.
Mr. Wilson—The Chair need not entertain the
anneal.

Mr. Wisson-The Chair need not entertain the appeal.

WANTS AUTHORITT.

The Speaker—The Chair knows that, but entertains the motion. The House might as well say now whether the Speaker is right or wrong.

Mr. Springer—I anot the appeal debatable?

The Speaker—It is not.

Mr. Springer—I desire to give my reasons for sustaining the appeal.

The Speaker—Debate is not in order on an appeal where the original proposition on which the ruling was made is not debatable.

ENTER O'BRIEN.

peal where the original proposition on which the ruling was made is not debatable.

Mr. O'Brien—I rise to a point of order.
The Speaker—The gentleman will state it.
Mr. O'Brien—I will have to ask the indulgence of the Chair for a few moments.

The Speaker—The Chair will indulge the gentleman any reasonable time.

Mr. O'Brien—The point which I make is that the motion to take a recess should have been entertained by the Chair.

The Speaker—The Chair decided that point the other day, and sees no reason now to change his decision.

Mr. O'Brien—I would like to be indulged for a few minutes.

Mr. Brown—I object to the debate.

Mr. O'Brien—It is nothing in the way of debate.
I have no argument to make. [Laughter and calls to order.] Under the Electoral Commission bill the House may take a recoss till at least 10 o'clock to-morrow morrang. There is no dispute about that. Now it may be that the House has no desire to take a recess, and it may also be (as it is in this case) that a large majority of the House who are unterested in the discussion of the South Carolina question desire time for reflection and consideration.

Mr. Brown (determinedly)—I object to this dis-

Mr. Brown (determinedly)—I object to this dis-

question desire time for reflection and consideration.

Mr. Brown (determinedly)—I object to this discussion.

The Speaker—The Chair desires to know on what po bie ground an appeal is taken.

Mr. Brown—The Chair has decided the question twice, and has announced this morning that he will not change his decision. Debate is not in order, and I have repeatedly objected.

Mr. O'Brien—I must say the objection is indelicate and improper (derisive laughter) at this time, when the Chair desires to be heard.

The Speaker—The Chair does not desire to be heard, except in ruiling.

Mr. Springer—I trust that the gentleman will not refuse to hear a brief statement of the reasons for the appeal.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Kentucky (Brown) objects.

Mr. Springer—I appeal to the gentleman from Kentucky to allow debate for at least ten minutes (loud shouts of "Object" from both sides of the House), on the question which is to be determined (continued shouts of order) whether this great wrong is to be consummated—

The Speaker (namng his gavel)—The gentleman from Illionis is violating the rules of the House in insisting on speaking when an objection is made.

Mr. Springer—I wish the Chair to hear me.

The Speaker (resolutely)—The Chair will not hear the gentleman.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. O'Brien—Then let us have the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the appeal on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas, 184: nays, 61.

So the appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. Speaker—The Chair cannot entertain the motion. The Speaker also remarked that the decision of the Commission had been taken of by somebody.

Mr. Springer—I hope it has been taken to some remote part, and that it will never be brought back again. [Laughter.]

Springer—I hope it has been taken to some remote part, and that it will never be brought back again. [Laughter.]

The paper having been restored, the Clerk was proceeding to read it, when he was interrupted by Mr. Springer—I hope that so the chair to desire the case of the Speaker in refusing

the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker—The Chair is aware of that. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'Brien—If the motion to take a recess is not in order now, when will it be in order?

The Speaker—The Chair, of course, does not know what the intention of these motions is, but he has only to look at the effect of them, which is delay. He criticises in no manner whatever either the intention or the motives of any one.

Mr. O'Brien—No one on this side of the House desires any delay. [Loud laughter.]

The Clerk was again proceeding to read the decision of the Commission, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Springer, who insisted that it was the day of the Chair to enteriain any parliamentary motion submitted, and to rule upon it, and that it was the privilege of the House to overrule that decision. [Shouts of "sit down," "shut up, ""order, "etc.]

Mr. Springer—Standing on my rights, I respectivally appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker—And the Chair declines to entertain the appeal. [Applause.]

Mr. Springer—Then I will appeal from the Chair to the people of the country, ishouts of "Oh, sit down," when he we celected a President who is now about to be counted out under this ruling.

The Speaker—In that particular the fullest sympathy of the Chair is with the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Springer—I know that very well. [Laugh-

The Speaker—The House refused to have them read.

Mr. Springer—Non constat, but the House may desire to have a portion of them read.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Illinois will not say that the House having refused to have the entire testimony read. it is competent for the Chair to entertain a motion to read a portion of the testimony. The read difficulty in this matter is the law. The law binds the Chair. The Chair had nothing to do with the reporting of that law, but the Chair is bound to abide by its terms.

Mr. Springer—To that I do nut object.

The Speaker—The Cusir hopes not, because the gentleman reported the law. [Laughter.]

Mr. Luttrell—Yes, and he wishes now he had not. [Laughter.]

After some further attempts at delay,

Mr. Cochrane offered a resolution that the decision of the Electoral Commission on the votes of South Carolina be not sustained by the House, and be not counted.

declared unhesitatingly that the duty of the Democrats now in reference to the Commission was to do unto others as they would have others do unto them nader like circumstances. They should accord to the Republican party what they themselves would have unaminously demanded if decision had been in their favor. It was not only unwise but unmanly to attempt to reverse the decision of the Commission by any indirect method or by any dom, of policy, of manhoed, and of honor to stand by the compact into which they had entered, and to execute in good faith the law which they had made. He declared that the violators of the peace in South Carolina were Prusident Grant and his creatures, and that the real promoters of peace there were that Chevaller Bayard, that king of men, Wade Hampton and his followers.

Mr. Banks said, taking every vote on both sides, and making no question about intimidation or armed interference, the vote of South Carolina for Riyes and Wheeler had been just as about a to the Electoral Commission, he saw nothing in its action but the strictest atherence to law and justice. Replying to the speech of Mr. Goode, he asserted that every white man in Charleston capable of bearing arms was armed to the teeth, not to sustain the laws of the State, or of the National Government, but as enemies to both.

MR. WANCE (N. C.) paid his respects to Mr. Hoar, and independent of the respects to Mr. Hoar, and independent of bearing arms was armed to the teeth, not to sustain the laws of the State, or of the National Government, but as enemies to both.

MR. WALLAGE (S. C.)

paid his respects to Mr. Hoar, and in the inspecience of a future archaelogist standing before the tomb of Hoar and recalling the words. "Overrediction of the steathy for devouring the Louisians pelican.

MR. WALLAGE (S. C.)

defended the State Government, and said over 20,000 fraudulent votes were put in the ballotboxes for the Democratic said has had ever to have a substantial the law of the ballotboxes for the Democratic side, particularly when he

the vote be not counted.

Mr. Walling moved to add to the resolution the words "in conformity with the decision of said Commission."

Mr. Jones (Ky.) offered a substitute that the decision be not concurred in.

Mr. Hale made a point of order against the amendment and substitute, that under the Electoral law the chain question must be at once put, but the Speaker overruled it.

The question was first put on ordering the main question, and it was 6 o'clock before the result was announced. While the vote was being taken efforts were being made by members of both sices to ARRIVE AT SOME BASIS

for compromise, because it was evident that hours

authorize an appointment by the College of Elect-ors to fill a vacancy caused by the absence of an Elector.

The objections having been read, Mr. Springer demanded the reading of the duplicate return sent demanded the reading of the duplicate return sent up with his objection.

The Presiding Officer—That is not an objection.

Mr. Springer—But it is a right that I have. I al-lude to the certificate presented by the gentleman from New York (Hewitt).

The Presiding Officer—So the Chair understood, and

and

RULED IT OUT.

Mr. Springer—Then I ask that the Chair order that this certificate be now submitted to the judgment of the Electoral Commission.

The Presiding Officer—The Chair stated he had not received duplicate returns.

Mr. Springer—They are now before the Chair.

The Presiding Officer (entirely ignoring the demand)—Are there any further objections to the certificate from Vermont? (After a panes)—The Chair bears none.

Mr. Springer—Does the Chair decline to receive the returns submitted with my objection?

PEREMPTORILY DECLINES.

The Chair declines to receive any.

Mr. Wddell (jocosoly)—Being aliunde?

The Presiding Officer—The Senate will now re-

The Presiding Officer—In any form. [Laughter.]

The Presiding Officer—The Senate will now retire to its own Chamber in order that the two Houses may separately consider and decide upon the objections.

As the Senators were withdrawing, Mr. Springer called out that he now made a point of order that, there being duplicate returns, the case had now gone to the Electoral Commission, and could not be considered by the two Houses.

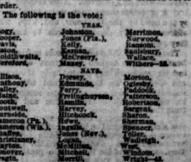
No attention, however, was paid to it, nor to a proposition made immediately afterwards by Mr. Mills, that the House proceed to elect a President, the Speaker declaring, under the terms of the compromise agreement, that the House mow took a recess until 10 o clock to-morrow merning. THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The session

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The session was resumed at 10 o'clock, and a communication was read from Justice Clifford conveying the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of South Carolina. Immediately the House was informed that the Senate was ready to continue the count of the Electoral vote, and at 12:19 the Senate marched to the Hall of the

OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Merrimon submitted a resolution that it is competent to receive testimony to sustain several exceptions to the decision of the Com-



ets., Philadelphia, every Monr advice must be addr NSUMPTIVES AND

ALIDS. HYPOPHOSPHITE OF mil promptly and radically a sheolutely prevent its ill cases of Predisposition ack. For Weak LUNGS, TIS. GENERAL DEBILITI, THON, DYSPEPSIA OF INDIVIOUS and APPETITE, and im POVERTI OF THE BLOOD, HYPOPHOSPHITE TO om POVERTY OF THE BLOOD,
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF
18 A SPECIFIC, being uneLING TOXIC, and REAIN,
POOD.
er bottle. Prepared only by
IR & OO., Chemists,
36 John-st., New York.

ON SALES. BUTTERS & CO. EDNESDAY SALE. White Granite and Tellow ntlery, Groceries, and den Ware. g, Feb. 28, at 10 e'clock, on Rooms, 118 à 120 Wabash-av. CRAGES

Glassware

OVE SALE IS PONED BUTTERS & CO., Austra. LOTS NCY DRY GOODS

AR TRADE SALE, ing. March 1, at 9:30, 116 & 120 Wabash-av. full lines of desirable goods. BURG EMBROIDERIES IXTURES OF ESTAURANT,

OMEROY & CO., PRTGAGE SALE, ets. Pier Mirrors.

tings, Etc., mer Taylor and Lytle-siz. iG, March 1, at 10 o'clock.
irs, elegant and expensive
me Pier Mirrors. Chamber
few very choice Sacred OIL
ravings. Articles of Vertu,
lers. Cas Fixtures, Diningitchen Ware, etc.
DMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

Friday's Sale, farch 2, at 94 o'clock. New and Second-hand E. CARPETS Household Goods. EROY & CO., Auct'rs.

Spring Trade Sale s& Slippers

WESDAY, Feb. 28, at will include LARGE Y BEST and most seasthall also close out the for JACOB LAW-noe Dealer. NUAL SALE CAN EXPRESS CO. h 1, st 9% o'clock, 2,350 Merchandise, sold for ORE & CO., Auctioneers.

EHOUSE & CO. RNITURE.
Chamber Sets, Marble san
Louages, Bookcases, Wast OF ALL KINDS. er with a large lot of second-and second-hand harnesses.

TIONERY.

Obe 6.

Cash paid for single volumes or entire libraries.

Friese paid for season of the volume of the price paid for season of the vorte of any kins. Call of address (PiA PIN'S, Cerner Machinon and Despite of the U.S. Send for price of

AL EYES.

Blains, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, and Kernan.

ADOFTED.

The debate having closed, the resolution of Mr. Robertson that the decision of the Commission sport the Electoral vote of South Carolina stand as the judgment of the Senate, etc., was agreed to—reas, 39; nays, 22, a strict party vote.

Mesars: Conkling and Windom, who would have voted for it, were paired with Messrs. Gordon and Davis, who would have voted against it.

The House was then notified of the action of the Senate, and at 6:15 a message was received stating that the House was ready to resume the count.

The Senate left its chamber, and upon returning, it 7:15, the President pro tempore announced that the Senate having retured from the joint meeting upon objections to the certificate of Vermont such objections would be read.

The Secretary having read the various objections.

The Secretary having read the various objections.

The Secretary having read the various objections of Mr. Solace as Elector for Vermont be counted with the other Electoral votes of the State, the objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

MR. MERRIMON,
who signed the first objection said he learned that
dual return had been forwarded to the President
of the Senate from Vermont and considering toe
matter of enough importance to bring before the
senate he signed the objection. It appeared, how
wer, that the other return had not been delivered
o the President of the Senate, and the matter
hould be inquired into

to the President of the Senset, and the abould be inquired into.

Mr. Cockrell quoted from the Constitution an act of 1792, and argued that under the law Vermont had ample power to protect herself in case an Elector falled to deliver his vote. He therefore favored the resolution of Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Edmunds said he would merely call for the yeas and nuys on the passage of the resolution. He did not wish to dignify the proceeding by a single word.

The resolution unanimously agreed to.
The Secretary was directed to notify the House, and the Senate, at 7:40, took a recess till 10:30

AT COLUMBUS. THE RECEPTION TO THE LITTLE ONES.

Special Dispatch to The LITTLE ONES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28.—The reception given by Gov. and Mrs. Hayes to the school children and pupils in the various State institutions this afternoon was one of the grandest demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed in this city. As early as 2 o'clock crowds of people commenced to assemble at the Capitol Square. The weather was all that could be desired—warm and bright as a May recognized. and bright as a May morning. About 3 p. m. the choir from the Institution of the Blind came unda of the Capitol, where a piano had been placed. The large number of visitors was entertained by the choicest of music until Gov. and Mrs. Hayes made their appearance and shook by the hand each of the scholars and chers as they passed through. For hours
CHILDREN IN PROCESSION

from the various schools held undisputed pos-session of the pavements, their bright faces flushed with joy in anticipation of being pre-sented to the next President of the United ates. Gov. and Mrs. Hayes have always been pery popular with all classes here, Mrs. Hayes aking an active part in benevolent societies. It is, refore, no surprise that to-day all the chille manner wish Governor and Mrs. Hayes a

VERY GRATIFYING TO GOV. HATES, as he is about leaving the city, to know that his allers this afternoon have been, in the main, ittle children, who have called with their trib tes of love. There has been no motive but espect for him that has brought out nearly 10,000 school-children this afternoon. No po-litical significance can be attached to such a

THE OLDER FOLKS. A large number of people from different sec-tions of the country arrived on the afternoon trains, most of them drawn here to attend the reception. Few very prominent politicians have put in an appearance. If any are here they are o scattered as to be beyond reach. All the hotiors have been taken to private residences. As early as sundown people commenced wending their way to the State-House, to be in time to secure eligible positions. At this hour (8:30) the rotunda of the Capitol and all the corridors are filled with enthusiastic admirers. Gov. and Hayes opened the reception at 7, and are now receiving Legislators and citizens in gen-

IMPOSSIBLE FOR ALL TO GAIN ADMISSION, but those now in attendance will doubtless pass out and allow others to fill their places. The barracks band is in attendance, and its music contributes to make time pass pleasantly to those in waiting. The Columbus Cadets, in full-dress uniform, are now being presented. No such crowd has ever appeared in the State-House since the time that President Lincoln's remains were lying in state. The best of order

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION-ROOM, in which are the portraits of Ohio's Governors, is elaborately decorated with flowers and evergreens. A beautiful wreath of myrtle and smilax is artistically twined around the portrait of Gov. Hayes.

IN THE HOUSE. At 10 o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives announced that the Governor and wife, with the respective committees, would then be presented to the House.
Only a few moments elapsed before the hall of
the House of Representatives was densely
packed by officers of the State Government and
citize.s. As Gov. and Mrs. Hayes entered the hall they were greeted with the clapping of hands and other flattering demonstrations. As soon as possible the gathering was called to order, and Dr. Curtis, President pro tem. of the Senate, spoke briefly, after which the Glee Club sang in the most feeling manner "The Star

sang in the most feeling manner "The Star Spangled Banner."

The President pro tem, then introduced Senator W. R. Warnock, who, on behalf of the Senate, addressed Gov. Hayes briefly. The speaker was often interrupted by applause.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on behalf of the House, also spoke briefly. Grosvenor was received with purposition applicate.

Gov. Hayes was then escorted to the Speaker's desk, and in a most feeling manner

ADDRESSED THE VAST AUDIENCE.

There was a feeling of sadness in his reference to his friends in boyhood who had

passed away. Tears were seen to trickle down the cheeks of the older citizens, of whom only a few are left, when reference was made to them. In all that vast assembly, Demomade to them. In all that vast assembly, Demo-crat as well as Republican seemed to be im-pressed that in Gov. Hayes they could place their confidence.

The great strain on his mind and body during the last few days, together with the meeting of so large a number to-day, seemed to have produced some nervousness, but it would be observed only by those accustomed to meeting him. Over 10,000 people were at the Capitol to-

APTERNOON RECEPTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., Fob. 28.—The reception to Gov. Hayes and wife began in the rotunda of the State-House at 4 p. m. The pupils of the Slind Asylum were first received. After singing several appropriate songs, they were each taken by the hand by the Governor and wife, who addressed kindly good-by words to each as they passed.

The pupils of the public schools and of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum were next admitted, and for two hours they poured in by thousands and filed past the Governor and wife, who were standing in the centre of the rotunda ac-

knowledging nods of recognition and cheers from their little friends.

ONE NOTICEABLE FEATURE was sixty very small children from the Kindergarten School headed by two little boys, with frums and a flag. As they passed the rotundathey sang "Hold the Fort" with great gusto.

IN THE EVENING.

The reception given to President-elect Haves this evening by the citizens of Columbus, without distinction of party, is now in progress at the Capitol, and is an enthusiastic ovation. The halls of the Senste and House of Representatives were filled rapidly as soon as the

doors were opened at 5 o'clock. Those who were a few moments late had to be contented with the corridors or go away altogether. Hundreds left unable even to reach the store of the building. There are many prominent clitzens, Democrats and Republicans, from all parts of the State, Discussion. Democrats and Republicans, from all parts of the State, present for the purpose of paying their respects to the Governor. The congratulations and wishes for his prosperous administration of the affairs of the nation (the disputed States having been passed favorably at Washington, no one questions a peaceful inauguration now) have been hearty, and coming from citizens of both political parties, are significant as showing in what

political parties, are significant as showing in what

HIGH PERSONAL REGARD

Mr. Hayes is held in his own State.

The Governor, with Mrs. Hayes leaning on his arm, and accompanied by the Committee, entered the Senate Chamber at 8 o'clock, and immediately thereafter those having tickets were admitted. Mrs. Hayes was plainly but richly dressed in a heavy black silk, her only ornaments being flowers.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 9 o'clock the reception in the Senate Chamber was concluded, and the Governor and Mrs. Hayes repaired to the House of Representatives, followed by the Reception Committee, where they were received with hearty applause, and given seats near the Speaker's desk. The outside doors were now opened, and a crowd poured in, filling all the vacant space. The joint meeting was called to order by H. W. Curtiss, President pro tem. of the Senate, who made a few complimentary and highly appropriate remarks, declaring that the imposing ceremonies of the day and evening were not mere formalities, but the unselfish tributes of a people to a man they admired as a citizen and so highly respected as an official.

The Giec Club saug the "Star-Spangled Banner," after which speeches, highly complimentary to Gov. Hayes as a citizen and official, were made by Senator Warnock and the Hons. Charles H. Grosvenor, Speaker of the House.

Gov. Hayes then took a place in the speaker's stand amidst prolonged applause, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies, And Gentlemn: I shall make no attempt to describe what I have foit thall make no attempt to describe what I have foit

Gov. Hayes then took a pplause, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies, And Gentlemen: I shall make no attempt to describe what I have feit during the progress of this reception, nor what I feel now that It is drawing to a close. I wish in the simplest way, and with the fewest words, to thank the citizens of Columbus and the members of the General Assembly, the State officers, and the people of Ohio who have taken part in it, for their very great kindness to me and my family on this and many other occasions. The city of Columbus and its beople have very many and great claims to our affection and grautude. It is more than forty years since I became acquainted in boyhood with Columbus, and from that day to this many of my most intimate friends have been among its eltizens. Many are gone. I look in vain among those we have met this evening for some who were once numbered with my most familiar acquaintances. A few are here whose acquaintance I made during that first well-romemored year of the cholera, the year 1833. Among these are the Chairman of your Executive Committee, Mr. William Deshler, and I then saw for the first time his older brothers, but very many of my early friends of Columbus are gone. Among those I knew, and remember well for their friend liness to me as a boy, and who are no longer living, are such well-known citizens of earlier days in this city as Joseph Ridgeway, Sr., Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., Samuel Medary, Alfred Kelly, Gustavus Swan, Dr. J. G. Jones, John Noble, M. J. Gilbert, and many who were nearer my own age, such as Thomas Sparrow Fitch, James Matthews, Albert B. Butters, and Dr. Douglass Case, with whom I was on terms of intimate friendship.

We are reminded by the absence of these friends of the changes we must expect in the years that are before us. As for myself and my family, we go

We are reminded by the absence of these friends of the changes we must expect in the years that are before us. As for myself and my family, we go perhaps to return in a few days to occupy our accustomed place in this community. Possibly we go to other secrees and duties not to meet you again as fellow-citizens of Columbus. In that event I wish to say, as Mr. Limonin said on parting with his friends at Springfield sixteen years ago, that I trust you will pray that I may have that divine assistance and guidance without which I cannot succeed and with which I cannot fail:

MORE HANDSHAKING.

After the joint session had been dissolved the Legislators paid their respects to the illustrious guest, and William Leonard, Chief Clerk of the House, on behalf of his, associates, presented Mrs. Haves with an elegant crystal and bronze vase filled with flowers. The audience then dispersed, and Gov. and Mrs. Hayes were escorted to their residence. The entire ceremonies of the day were a perfect ovation to Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, and the gathering was one of the largest ever held in this city.

At a late hour to-night the announcement is made that Gov. Hayes and party leave for Washington to-morrow at 12:50, via tae Pan-Handle route. He will not resign his position as Governor at present.

dle route. He will not resign his position as Governor at present.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Feb. &c. — The following persons from this city will accompany Gov. Hayes and his family in their journey to the Capital: John W. Herron and wife, George W. Jones and daughter, Dr. John Davis and wife, L. C. Weir, wire, and daughter.

CABINET SLATES. PURELY SPECULATIVE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The following is the latest Cabinet slate. It is of course worth nothing as a trustworthy forecast, and is only interesting as showing what is thought by the probable course of President Hayes in choosing his advisers: Secretary of State, William M. Evarts, of New York; Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of War, Ben Harrison, of Indiana; Secretary of the Navy, Eugene Hale, of Maine; Secretary of the Interior. John Hancock, of Texas; Postmaster-General, Galusba A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, George W. Mc-Crary, of Iowa. Another slate puts two Southern men in, the other being either Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, or Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, Bristow's law partner, and the leader for many years of the forlorn hope of Kentucky Republicans. Probably the least likely to be appointed of any man on the above list i

GEN. HARRISON, unless Senator Morton, finding that a new Cabinet throughout is to be made, and that Tyner will therefore not remain, should ur-gently recommend him. Personal friends of Gov. Hayes say that, while they believe that Gov. Hayes say that, while they believe that many changes will be made in the occupants of important Government positions abroad and at home, they do not think such changes will be sudden or sweeping. The new President has very positive ideas on the proper management of the civil service, and one of them is that men should not be removed from office as long as they render

BEFIGIENT AND HONORABLE SERVICE.
The large force of officials who are quarte The large force of officials who are quartered on the Government from no merit of their own, but on account of the relationship or political services to the outgoing Administration, will naturally be set affirt as soon as their cases are examined; but the expectations of the throng of office-seekers here, that a general change is going to take place at once in the whole personnel of the public service, will not, it is said, be realized.

cong to take place at once in the whole personnel of the public service, will not, it is said, be realized.

A LATER SPECULATION
on the subject of the Cabinet made in inside Republican circles to-night is based on some facts not known this alternoon. It is deemed certain that Evarts will have the State Department, and that McCrery will be Attorney-General. Sherman has not yet decided whether he will take the Ireasury portfolio, and the Ohio politicians are urging him not to do so. They say that if he leaves the Senate the contest next year for the control of the Legislature will have to be waged in behalf of whoever may now be chosen his successor for the unexpired term of two years, whereas, if he holds on to the scat, it will not be ne essary to embarrass the straggle with his candidacy or that of any one of his probable competitors. Those who know Sherman best, however, say that he will make up his mind to

con the probable competitors. Haose who know Sherman best, however, say that he will make up his mind to

GO INTO THE CABINET.

Hale is reported to have said this evening that he should decline a Cabinet position if offered nim, preferring to remain in the House and look forward to the Senate. If this be his resolution, the Navy Department, it is thought, will be given to ex-Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, or to Frye, of Maine. The War Department is set down for Pennsylvania on this slate, and Gov. Hartranft, who stands between the Cameron and anti-Cameron Inctions, is supposed to be the choices. The Post-Office Department, it is supposed, will be offered to Hancock, of Texas, or Alcorn, of Mississippi, and the Interior Department either to another Southern man or to some one from the Pacific Coast.

EX-GOV. M'CORMICK,

of Arizona, who has been mentioned in this connection, says that his name is used without his consent.

The Supreme Court vacancy, according to the same authority, will be filled by either ex-Secretary Bristow or Senator Christiancy.

Foregin missions, it is supposed, will be offered to Carl Schurz, Georre W. Curtis, Murat Halstead, Senator, Freinghuysen, E. W. Stoughton, O. P. Morton, Gen. Hawley, and to two or three members of Grant's Cabinet.

Gen. Logan is understood not to desire any appointmen, that will take him out of the country. There are three Illinois men who are urged for Cabinet positions; Logan and Hurbut for the War-Office, and Robert G. Ingersoll for the Attorney-Generalship.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The Executive

Committee to make arrangement for the inauguration ceremonies, held a meeting to-night and decided that it was inexpedient to hold an inauguration ball, but in lieu thereof determined upon a grand torchlight procession and illumination at night. It is expected that 15,000 torches will be in line, and Pennsylvania avenue from the Capital to the Executive Mansion will be brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights. The private buildings along the avenue will also be illuminated.

BAD FOR PACKARD. PRESIDENT GRANT PROPOSES TO MODIFY HI

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The announcement by unquestioned authority to-day that the President has determined, as soon as the counting of the Electoral votes is completed, to change his policy towards the dual Governments in Louisiana, has created great excitement among all classes of politicians. It is undoubted that he now intends as soon as Gov. Hayes is officially declared to be the President-elect to provide the create to Garage Augure as to reso modify the orders to Gen. Augur as to require him no longer to maintain the statu quo in New Orleans, and to use the United States troops stationed there only for the purpose of preventing bloodshed. The result of orders of this kind would undoubtedly be the immediate surrender of Gov. Packard, and the universal recognition by the people of the State of Gov. Nicholls. Packard and his friends ad-mit they are powerless to maintain their hold upon the Government of the State

A SINGLE HOUR without the active or moral support of the United States troops, and they will probably have the discretion to make no opposition to Goy. Nicholls whenever that support is withlrawn. This policy has been determined upon by the President in opposition to the advice of some members of his Cabinet, but it is understood to have the approval of Gov. Hayes' most ntimate friends now in this city, and probintimate friends now in this city, and probably, though this is not positively known, of Gov. Hayes himself. One effect of it will be to simplify the Louisiana question when it comes to be dealt with by the new Administration. Instead of having to decide between two rival Governments the new President will probably, if such orders are issued, find only one Executive in actual possession, and the only question for him to decide will be whether he shall recognize the Governor de facto or not. The Democrats are

VERY MUCH ENCOURAGED by the announcement of this new policy towards Louisiana, and will probably show their appreciation of it to-morrow by a more determined stand against the filibusters than they have yet at any time. It is not believed that the sixty or seventy Democratic conspirators who are attempting to defeat the counting of the votes will be in any way affected by it. They are not governed by principle, but are simply striving to place them-selves in such relations with Gov. Tilden as to eserve well of his Administration should he ever become President. The Republicans are greatly divided in regard to this new Louisiana policy, and some of them have already been to the White House to protest against it. The more radical of these think that if Gov. Hayes approves it, he simply throws down the ladder by which he has climbed to the Presidency, and if the talk which is heard in all public places tonight is any indication of what may be expected, THE DIVISION IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY tration, which has generally been expected ever

gun to show itself. There is much gossip in circulation in regard to the future political plans of Gov. Nicholls when he shall have become firmly established as the only Executive of the State. Two Senators from the State are to be chosen, and it is re-ported that the Louisiana Conservatives have ported that the Louisiana Conservatives have agreed to select any two men whom a committee of Northern Republicans may name. As members of this Committee the names of Charles Foster. Staniey Matthews, Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, and others are mentioned. They are to select, it is reported, one Republican and one moderate Conservative, and the names most prominently suggested are the names most prominently suggested are those of Gen. L. A. Sheldon, formerly member of Congress, and Gov. Penn.

OI Congress, and GOV. Fenn.
COL. BURKE'S STATEMENT.
To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., F.D. 25.—Col. Burke, of
Louisiana, who represents Nicholis' government in this city, states that there has been no bargain concerning the election of United States Senator from that State. He further says that guarantees have been given in the event of the inauguration of Hayes assuring the permanent establishment of Nicholis' Government. On the other hand the Legislature of Leutsires and Corn. Nicholis he regular and the control of the contr Louisians and Gov. Nicholis have guaranteed peace, order, and equal justice to white and biack citizens, with full protection to the colored people in all their rights and privileges, no persecution of Republicans for past political conduct, but no immunity for crime. The announcement of the President's intention to withdraw the troops from Packard's support was independent of any agreement, and was simply in accordance with his well-known views. There is no agreement, Col. Burke adds, inconsistent with the honor or dignity of President Grant, Gov. Hayes, or the people of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA. PACKARD AND GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLBANS, Feo. 25.—In v.ew of the fact that threats are constantly being made here that Nichols' people intend to attempt the capture of the State-House, Gov. Packard to-day made request by telegraph to President Grant for arms with which to arm his militla for defense President Grant replied that there was no law under which he could comply with the request. but that the troops would remain to preserve

Gov. Packard, as soon as he is a little at leisure, will sue the St. Louis Republican for libel in will sue the St. Louis Republican for libel in publishing a letter charging him, while Marshal, with contriving the assassination of United States District-Attorney Long, who committed suicide in his room in the Custom-House some years ago, for the alleged reason that Long had prepared a report on the Grant Parish massacre, which would have thrown the responsibility for that affair on leading Republicans. Uniortunately for the probability of the story, Long killed himself in 1870, and the Grant Parish massacre occurred in 1873. Gov. Packard will also bring suit against the Chicago Times and all other pagaragns of the chicago Times and all othe suit against the Chicago Times and all other papers of pecuniary responsibility which have re-published the letter in question. Gov. Packard will convene the Legislature in an extra session of probably twenty days. Nicholls will keep his party together fifteen days. To-morrow is

his party together fifteen days. To morrow is the last day of the regular session.

THE RUNGE AT NEW ORLEANS.

A report gained wide circulation here this afternoon that President Grant was about to withdraw the troops in accordance with the expressed wishes of Col. Penn in his interview with the President in Washington this morning. Gen. Augur stated to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that he had received no otders of any description. If the troops are withdrawn there will be fights here sure. The Governor has been quietly organizing the militia, and the hext time the White League comes to the State-Ho ise it is going to get a warm reception. The building is in good condition for detense, and he will not surrender it to anybody.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—Gov. Nicholis issues a proclamation convening an extra session of the Legislature contract in the contract and the press.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 28.—Gov. Nicholls issues a proclamation convening an extra session of the Legislature required in view of the condition of public affairs, and for purposes of indispensable legislation, specifying education, appropriation, revenue, leves, election, registration, city and parochial affairs, and the election of United States Senator.

Senators Weber and Hamlett, two of the five seeding Republican Senators, took their seats in the State-House Senate to-day.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. Special Dispatch to The Dribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A meeting of merchants, bankers, and others was held at 1:30 o'clock, with Mr. George Opdyke in the chair.

Mr. Henry offered the following preamble and

resolution:

WHENEAS, The present state of excitement in regard to the Presidential question is exceedingly pre udicial to the commercial and industrial interests of the country; and

WHENEAS, Any action which tends to prevent an immediate adjustment of this question, which is of paramount importance, will most seriously endanger our republican form of government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the merchants of New York,

to proceed to the immediate compre-count of the Electoral vote for President. The resolution was carried unanim at once telegraphed to Senator Ferr-ington, also to the Speaker of the

ington, also to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A PETITION.

This afternoon the following petition was circulated through the down-town business houses, and was signed as fast as presented:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled: The undersigned bankers, merchants; and others, of the City of New York, feeling a profound interest in the welfare of our common country, and in the permanence of its political institutions, respectfully but earnestly request the immediate completion of the count of the Electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. They feel that good faith and honor require those who so patriotically united in a pian for providing a Commission for the settlement of the doubtful questions arising in the counting of the Electoral vote now promptly and cheerfully to acquiesce in such settlement and in the consummation of that pian. They believe further that, should efforts for delay succeed in deteating the count, the consequences will be most disastrous to the political future of the nation, and to republican government everywhere, and immediately destructive to the business interests of the whole country.

Among the signers are Robert Lenox Kenne-

structive to the business interests of the whole country.

Among the signers are Robert Lenox Kennedy, President of the National Bank of Commerce, Anthony Lane, George Opdyke & Co., W. A. Camp, Manager of the New York Clearing-House, Drerel, Morgan & Co., Benjamin B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' National Bank, J. H. Cox, Jonn F. Henry, Cu. ran & Co., Ambrose Snow, W. H. Webb, Edward Fitch, H. N. Beers, J. S. Kennedy & Co., bankers, Henry F. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, George Cabot Ward, banker, Snow & Burgess, Gustav Schwab, and hundreds of others. The petition and signatures were telegraphed to Washington last evening.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

and signatures were telegraphed to visining the last evening.

A special meeting of the Union League Club will be held Saturday evening. The object is to express its views on the political, financial, and municipal situation; to inaugurate such action as may be deemed fitting for the Club in pursuance of the pledges made by the Republican Convention in Cincinnati in June, 1876, and reinforced by the responses of their candidates to certain great reforms, and especially to those to secure the purity and efficiency of the Civil Service; to assure the new Administration and its loyal supporters in both Houses of Congress of cordial sympathy and support in the prompt effort to redeem those pledges and to secure by effort to redeem those pledges and to secure by

effort to redeem those pledges and to secure by a wise and just policy

THE PACIFICATION OF THE SOUTH
and the equal protection of all its citizens, the speedy return to speede payments, the restoration of the National prosperity, and the installment of the National Government in the confidence and regard of good citizens of all sections and parties, as the firm and independent uphology in its recommendations and appointments of er in its recommendations and appointments the highest standard of morality and honor. CLEVELAND BOARD OF TRADE.

the highest standard of morality and honor.

CLEVELAND BURRD OF TRADE.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—The following action was taken by the Cleveland Board of Trade at its session on Wednesday noon:

Resolved, That this Board of Trade fully concur with the sentiments expressed by other similar orzanizations throughout our country, and that we believe it essential that a speedy adjustment of the difficulties of settled promptly by a count of the vote within the proper time as intended under the law appointing said Electoral Commission.

Resolved. That we do hereby condemn any attempt at flubustering on the part of Congress to impede the action of the Commission bill, and we call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to do all they can to further the completion of the Presidential count within the time specified by law.

where the filthusters spursed on.

THE FILIBUSTERS SPURSED ON.

WHEELING, W. V., Feb. 28.—A Democratic caucus of the Legislature of this State, held last night, passed resolutions and telegraphed the same instructing their Senators and Representatives in Washington to use all constitutional means to prevent the counting of the Electoral vote under the decisions of the Electoral Commission.

oral Commission.

NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Board of Trade, by a unanimous vote, has adopted resolutions requesting Congress to proceed to the immediate completion of the count of the Electoral vote.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28.—The House of Representatives to day pressed a resolution de-

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28.—The House of Representatives to-day presed a resolution declaring that, both branches of Congress having indorsed the Electoral Commission, and, the Commission having made decisions which will result in the election of Hayes and Wheeler, it is the duty of Congress to make a declaration of result before March 4, as prescribed by the Constitution. Any attempt to defeat the operation of Constitutional laws by dilatory motions is declared a dishonorable repudiation of the agreement to submit all questions to the Electoral Tribunal, and deserving of the reprobation of all good citizens. TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28.—The Republicans of the Legislature have prepared the draft of an address to be sent to Hayes in regard to his policy in this State, strongly urging the appointment of fit men as the best means of strengthening and building up the Republican party, declaring that upon their selection the future of the party in the South depends.

SOUTH CAROLINA. DECISION IN THE TILDA-NORRIS CASE ST PONED. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 28.-The Supreme Court this morning, without announcing any decision in the habeas corpus case of Tilda Norris the convict pardoned by Hampton, involving a question as to whether he is Governor, adjourned over until Friday. GRANT.

A FINAL SUNDAY TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT A dispatch to the New York Heraid, dated Washington, Feb. 25, gives the following intersting conversation with President Grant, in

which his intentions regarding the rival State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina are distinctly announced:

President Grant to-day remarked, in the course of a conversation, that but little remained for him to do previous to the expiration of his term, on Saturday next, when he and his family would leave the Executive Mansion and temporarily sojourn with Secretary Fish. They will visit their home in the West in April. The time of their contemplated departure for the West Indies and Europe is uncertain.

with Secretary Fish. They will visit their home in the West in April. The time of their contemplated departure for the West Indies and Europe is uncertain.

The President was engaged during the day in his office assorting and binding such papers as he intended to return, while fragments of others were profusely scattered on the floor. Two ancient looking Indian medals—one of copper and the other of silver—seemed to be valued by him very highly. The silver one bore the bust of Washington in slight relief, and on the opposite side was a representation of clasped hands. This medal had descended from the days of Washington to the Chief, who two years ago presented it to the President as a mark of orofound respect and gratitude for his peace policy. The President in return presented the Chief with a silver medal bearing his own likeness. The President remarked that he had been for some days examining his private papers, but was happy to say that he had just completed this work, and now anxiously awaited the close of his administration. He desired to have at least one year's rest or recreation.

In response to a question as to want he would do should no declaration be made of a President, he replied that it rested entirely with Congress, but he thought that such a declaration would be reached, as those who yesterday sought unnecessarily to postuone the count met with a very declaive rebuke in the House. It would be quite proper, however, for Congress to pass a law amendatory of the act of 1792, designating what person (the president nation of President and Vice-President based on the Electoral count. When his attention was called to the arrangement saio to be in progress sy which, in the possible contingency above namel, he would resident and vice-President based on the Electoral count. When his attention, but if they were needed I should order them have in the following conversation then ensus and how of such an arrangement is from the newspapers. The following conversation the nessengence in connection with the Ele

two governments in Louisians and South Carolina."

"It is true," the President said, "as I think it would be improper for me to fix a Southern policy for my successor and thus embarses him. If I were to recognize the Republican Governors they would have to be sustained by military force, and I think the entire people are tired of the military being emuloyed to sustain a State Government. If the Republican State Government cannot sustain itself, then it will have to give way. If a remedy is required, let Congress and not the President provide it."

"Much unfriendly comment has been made on the I xecutive order prohibiting a military demonstration in Charleston, S. C., on Washington's ourthday. If you have no objection, it would be interesting to learn the reason for your action in the premises."

interesting to learn the reason for your action in the premises."

"My proclamation, heretofore issued, commanding all illegal or unauthorized armed associations to disband, is still in force. The men who were going to parade were nothing but armed political bands. They have never respected the proclamation, and only seemingly disbanded. I must say that while I celieve the Democratic leaders would have done all that was possible to prevent an outbreak, yet on an occasion of that kind men sometimes induge too much in strong drink, and whils under its influence might so express themselves

against their political opponents as possibly to provike retaliation, and thus incite a riot with serious if not fatal consequences, and which disturbance might extend to other localities. Therefore, entirely apart from the propriety of observing the day, it was thought better that the military demonstration should be prevented for the reason stated, rather than run the risk of a riot."

"I have seen it stated this Gov. Hayes will arrive here on Thursday for consultation with his friends. I presume, therefore, that you have some information on the subject."

"I have no idea that he will start for Washington until the result of the Electoral count is declared."

"I have no idea that he will start for Washington until the result of the Electoral count is deflared."

"Mr. President, are you well acquainted with Gov. Hayes."

"I cannot say very intimately; but I had frequent occasion to see him when he was a member of Congress, and he called just as others did."

"You have had a number of grave public questions before you during your terms of service, some of which, of a diplomatic character, have been peacefully settled. I hope nothing has occurred to occasion you regret concerning them."

"I am satisfied that they will bear examination, and there is but little, if anything, of which I complain, considering that before I was elected to the Presidency I never had a political training or a desire to occupy a political position."

The conversation then turned on the measures of the Administration, both foreign and domestic, and it seemed to be a pleasing reflection to the President that now, on the eve of his retirement from office, the United States are at peace with all the world,—the Treat—of Washington, by which the so-talled Alabama claims were satisfied, and the settlement of all disputes with Spain, culminating in an extradition treaty, being the two most prominent features of diplomacy. The President, however, thought that the Smancial policy of the Administration was equally successful. He expressed some regret that there would not be time for Congress to act on his recent recommendation, which would facilitate the resumption of specie-payments and bring gold and currency on a par; and the balance of trade being so much in our favor gold would accumulate in the hands of the people as money instead of being a marketable commodity.

There having been rumors that the President intended to send a valedictory message to Congress, it can be stated on the authority of the President himself that he has no such intentions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sam Bowles has been to Washington. Since eturning home he is speculating on the new Cabinet, and the movements of the machine tract will suffice to show the drift of his cogitations and the depth of his depravity.

We wonder if it has occurred to President Hayes what would happen if he should select his Cabinet with independent reference to the opinions and we wonder it has occurred to President Hayes what would happen if he should select his Cabinet with independent reference to the opinions and feelings of the Republican voters of the country, rather than in obedience to the demands and wishes of ten or a dozen party bosses and candidates for the succession? If, for instance, he should choose a representative of the Republicans of New England, instead of a representative of Zack Chandler and Mr. Blaine? If he should take the liberty to invite Ben Harrison as the best representative of the most intelligent Republicanism of Indiana, even if he is not one of Mr. Morton's gang? If he should choose from Pennsylvania without regard to Mr. Cameron's wishes? Or if he should take the liberty to invite Mr. Schurz, or tien. Bristow, or Gov. Jewell, even if Gen. Baboock and Gen. Grant did not like them? Said old Wells, of the President-making Returning Board, "Am Is avassal or am Is a peer?" So, are the Republicans of this country vassals of Blaine, Cameron, Chandler, and Conkling, or are they peers?

There would be no serious thought of Mr. Hale, of Maine, for the Cabinet, were he not the son-in-law of Chandler and the apprentice of Blaine. There are hundreds of abier and more conspicuous There are hundreds of abser and more conspicuous and more truly representative Republicans in New England than he. Who would think of objecting to Ben Harrison, of Indiana, had he not maintained his independence of Morton? What doubts would there be of Scaura or Bristow, had they not, in their fidelity to the honest principles of Republicanism, criticised and quarreled with those who were false to those principles? Schurz and Bristow made it possible for Hayes to be President, and, because they made it possible, are they to be demied their proper place in the counsels of his Administration?

These are searching and pertinent questions for

These are searching and pertinent questions for fr. Hayes' thought. We hope that he may answer Mr. Hayes' thought. We hope that he may answe them aright, while we fear that he may not. The danger before him is that he will consider the Republican party to be the mere close corporation of a dozen or twenty men, and forget that it is rathe an association of, many hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent, conscientious, and unselfashly-patriotic citizens of the whole nation. In these days, which decide the settlement of his Administration, Goy. Hayes, is deciding were In these days, which decide the settlement of his Administration, Gov. Hayes is deciding very much what it shall be—the one or the other.

much what it shall be—the one or the other.

JUDGE DAVIS.

Dispatch to St. Louis Revublican—Democratic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Justice Davis expressed himse f in terms of warm indignation recently in conversation about the Democratic denunciation of Justice Bradley. He declares that Bradley is as honorable and upright a man as lives, but when questioned about the decisions of the Commission, he shut up like any oyster at once, and refused to say a word. Democrats are beginning to believe that they would not have been any better off if he had been defeated at Springfield, and then gone on the Commission instead of Bradley, particularly as it seems to be a fact that he voted for Hayes.

CHICAGO. AN ALDERMANIC AGREEMENT.

The following document, the authenticity of

which is guaranteed, is smong the curiosities of Aldermanic literature:

To the Common Council of the City of Chicago, assembled: This agreement made and entered into this 20th day of March, 1876, between George E. White and A. H. Smith. both of Chicago, Ill.

It is mutually agreed between the and White and Smith that if the said Smith gets the nomination on the Republican ticket, April 5, 1876, and the said White and Smith both get elected to the common Council of the said City of Chicago, April 18, 1876, the said Smith agrees to let the said White have the "long term," known as the two-year term, and the said Smith agrees to accept the "short term," known as the one-year term. In case the said White and Smith have to draw lots in the Council to decide the long and short terms (to comply with the charter), if the said Smith draws the lot entitling him to the long term, he agrees to exchange with the said White as before the controlled. Smith draws the lot entitling him to the long term, he agrees to exchange with the said White as before provided. This agreement made by the said Smith with the full understanding that if the said White opposed him at the primaries he could not get the said nomination. It being my intention to go to Europe next year, and therefore being unable to serve the long term in case I should get it, I have entered into the above agreement.

ANDLEW H. SMITH, GEORGE E. WHITE.

The envalone containing the document beers

get the said nonlination. At being my mileston to go to Europe next year, and therefore being mable to serve the long term in case I should get it, I have entered into the above agreement.

Anousew H. Smith.

The envelope containing the document bears the words, "Not to be opened until after April 18, A. D. 1876, unless both parties are present and give their consent prior to said above date."

As to the causes which led to its being drawn up and signed, there are two stories.

Ald. Smith's is that, a little prior to the election of April, 1876, he decided to be a candidate for Alderman. It was his desire to be indorsed by the Republicans, but Ald. White, as Chairman of the Ward Committee, had the appointment of the judges of the Republican primaries, and it was understood that he lutended to have the two nominations given to himself and his colleague, Ald. Gunderson. At first Ald. Smith thought of running independent, but finally he and some of his friends called upon Ald. White and asked him to give Smith a fair show. "Ald. White said that Gunderson was a friend of his, and he felt under some obligations to him; Gunderson had always voted in the Council as he (White) wished, and he didn't feel like going back on him, and should ald him to secure 'he nomination along with himself at the Republican primaries. Then Smith's friends threatened that, if he did not give Smith a fair show, they would bolt any Republican nomination that might be made and support the opposition candidate. At this White weakened, and consented to give Smith a chance for a nomination, provided a document similar to the one given above was signed. Smith at first refused to accede to this, but, after talking the matter over with his triends, and comming to the conclusion that the paper amounted to nothing, he went to White's office, and the document was drawn up and signed by both and deposited in White's safe.

Ald. White admits that Smith and some of his friends came to him as stated, and that he agreed to keep away from the polls in Smi

Hendricks. White repudiates Smith, and Smith repudiates White.

There was a meeting of a few rapscallion Democrats last night in the rooms of the City Central Committee, in the American Express Building, Monroe, near Dearborn street. Its standard can be best judged from the fact that Mike Bailey presided, or at least shed his lustre over its deliberations. John Hise was in the gang, and worked with the conspirators. Colvin and the South Town were unier discussion. Mike Bailey is hungry for office, and he is fifthing for a place in Colvin's "Cabinet." should he be buildozed through by bailot-box stuffing, etc. All the hands swore to se-recy, and the reportorial ear was only enlightened by what he could catch through the door, from loud voices. It was, us a whole, a queer crew, and, whatsoever they may intend, their plans last night were only broached, but not fully developed. This may be stated, however, that Bailey wants a place

But Mike may be disappointed.

Bosh.

The following petition was placed in circulation yesterday. As far as could be ascertained, it seemed to meet with about the same success as did the Telegraph:

To the Hon. Hapesy D. Colvin—Dran Sir: We, the undersigned voters and taxpayers of the City of Chicago, believing that it will be for the best interests of the city to have you re-elected to the Mayoralty, respectfully request permission to allow the use of your name as a candidate for Mayor at the forthcoming city election, and hereby pledge you our hearty support.

SEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the Seventh Ward was held last evening at the corner of West Fourteenth and Margaret streets, James Lord in the chair, and O. L. Dudley Secretary.

W. J. Johnson, from the Committee on Hall, reported that the hall where the Club was in session could be had at a reasonable rate for the campaign. The proposition was accepted, the hall hired, and the Committee discharged.

The Club then paid its attention to receiving new members, some dozen presenting themselves to be enrolled.

After some informal conversation the meeting adjourned.

RAILROADS.

IOWA RAILROADS. * Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 27.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company makes the following return to the State Executive Council for 1876: Miles of track in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, 1,400; in Iowa, 247.26. Rolling stock: Engines, 208; firstclass coaches, 70; second-class coaches, 31; mail and baggage cars, 60; sleepers, 14; box; caboose, and stock cars, 3,381; flat-cars, 834; others, 2. Value, \$317,630.01. Total value of all property in Iowa, except road-bed, \$417,008.78. Average per mile of all property, except road-bed, \$1.686.51. Average value of gross earnings and property per mile, \$4,585.83.

The gross earnings in Iowa were:

Passengers... Freight.... \$403,442.62. There was expended on road-bed, \$187,151.99. No record was kept of tonnage and passengers No record was kept of tonnage and passengers carried on each division.

The following returns are made of the entire main track operated by the Company. Passengers carried one mile, 59.845,665; tons freig it carried one mile, 266,808,027. Gross carnings: reight.... ..\$8,054,171 ...2,928,656 ...2,024,667 There was expended on road-bed, \$1,176,-For the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Division, the operating expenses were \$38,859.05, and the repairs \$23,953.02, or a total of \$62,812.07. The net earnings were \$11,188.53. Decrease in gross earnings over 1875, \$16,098.39.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Iil., Feb. 28.—In the United states Court to-day the conclusion of the evi-States Court to-day the conclusion of the evidence in the suit of William King and others against the Ohlo & Mississippi Raliroad, to effect the removal of Receivers Torrance and King, was reached. The case will be argued tomorrow, each side being by agreement entitled to three hours. For the complainants, Judge B. W. Hanna, of Terre Haute, Maj. Hendricks, of Indicarentic and Cores of Control of the control of Indianapolis, and George C. Campbell, Esq., of Chicago, will address the Court; and on beof Chicago, will address the Court; and on behalf of the respondent, Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indianapolis, Judge Hoadley, of Chicago, will appear. The arguments are looked forwarn to with great interest. During the day's session Judge Drummond entered a general order that all attorneys admitted to practice in the Supreme Court may practice in the Federal Courts of this Circuit without motion.

THE BAILROAD MANAGERS' MEET-

Information was received here yesterday that the railroad managers and freight agents of the trunk lines will hold another meeting in New York to-day, and try to solve the problem of already stated in a telegraphic dispatch, nothing was done at the meeting last Tuesday, owing to the absence of the Managers of the Pennsyl-vania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. Whether the representatives of these lines will be present at the meeting to-day is not known. It is understood that these roads are opposed to making any concessions to Vanderollt. On the contrary, they demand that the arrangement made in this city in regard to foreign freights be carried out. Under the existing circumstances, it is hardly probable that an amicable arrangement between the various parties can be arranged.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfirld, 1il., Feb. 25.—A motion was made in the United States Court this afternoon before Judges Drummond and Gresham, in chambers, for the appointment of a new Re-ceiver for the Lafayette, Bioomington & Muncie Railroad. The motion is to be argued before Judge Gresham at Indianapolis. The proceed-ings are instituted in behalf of the first-mortagge bondholders, and have for their object the ousting of what is known as the Heath party in the management of the road. Hay, Greene & Littler, of this city, represent the complainants, and Gen. Harrisson and others, of Indianapolis, appear for the respondents.

CELESTIAL STYLES. The Earrings of the Cochin China Girls— Too Large to Be Fashionable Here. Bengal Correspondence of the Commercial Bulletin. But human nature is weak, especially femining Benoal Correspondence of the Commercial Bulletin.
But human nature is weak, especially feminine human nature in the adornment question, and vanity runs to the ears of the Cochin girls. Their earrings are wonderful to behold. They cannot, indeed, be rightly called earrings. They are more like the bungs of a hogsnead. At the tenderest years the little children have great gashes cut in the lobes of their ears, toirioise shell plugs inserted to stretch them, and as they grow older the plugs are enlarged till, at maturity, they appear with things like snuffboxes, the size of a moderate pair of fists, almost always of toirioise shell, sometimes of ivory, plain for everyday wear, but for grand occasions elaborately inlaid with gold and silver, and on every grand occasion the earplugs are of solid gold weighing a pound or more apiece, and carved in the most distracting way. I think I've remarked before that the Cochin jewelers are greatly skilled in their trade, especially reposses work, which is now getting so fashionable here, and they expend their very best energies on the earrings for the Cochin belles. It is wonderful how they work, with tiny forges, and tiny blowpless blown by tiny boys, enormous horn gogyles and little hammers and dammers or soft composition to form a basis, for their punching operation, and the purest gold and silver, and little bellows worked by their toes. Fingers, toes, nose, and eyes snap and glint as they rapidly ply their task. Four annas, or 19 cents, which is the regular cooly or day's wages for these hereditary skilled mechanics (from this cooly, or day's hire, comes the term "coolies" for day laborers so hired), seems a trifling sum indeed for the fairy-like results of their artistic labor. The Salle Law.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement New Any One Suffer with Pain. **RADWAY'S**

> READY RELIEF

It was the First, and is the

Only Pain Remedy IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

RADWAY'S READY RELIE

Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influensa, Headache, Toothachs, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Bis

FEVER and AGUE

DR. RADWAY'S

mation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscora. Warranted to gfeet a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, allowed the Containing the Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Black in the Head, Addity of the Stomach, Names, Hartison, Discust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Romach Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Futterings in the Romach Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurstein Stomach, Swimming of the Skin and Kyes, Pains in the Side, Cast. Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Fiesh.

A few down of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price, Socials per box. Sold by Druggists.

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

Ann Arnoz, Dec 27, 1873.—Dr. Rawan That others may be benefited. I make this statement:
I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovariesan Bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of implace without any benefit. It was greening at such rejective that I could not have lived much lorger, it had not much faith in them, but mally, stream, it had not much faith in them, but mally, stream, it had not much faith in them, but mally, streams the Pills, and two barbereft. I determined to preserver, I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two bars of the Bellef, in these works, it was an in the property of the Bellef, and two boxons of the Resolvent, wo of the Bellef, and two boxons of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.
I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about two months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds in all I took three dozen bottles for the perfectly well, and my heart is full of graffing and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indicated, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a headar to others as it has been to me.

(Signed)

Mrs. Ribbins, who makes the above certificats, in the perse for whom I requested you to send medicine in perse for whom I requested you to send. to others as it has been to me.

(Signed)

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, a person for whom I requested you to send medical sune, 1875. The medicines above stated were too fine, with the exception of what was sent as you. I may say that her statement is correct with gualification. (Signed)

Truggist and Chemist, Ann Aroor. May the control of the co

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolver THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scroftle Syphilitie, Hereditary or Contagious, so seated in the Lungs or Stemach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Sollds and Vitlating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrotnia, Giandular Swill-Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, sypa-complaints, Rieseding of the Longs, Dyspens, Brasis. Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Di-skin and Hip Discesses, Mercuria Discesses, Complaints, Goot, Dropry, Rickets, Sait Rheum, bliffs, Consumption, Kidney, Riadeer, Liver O-sisints, etc. PRICE, 31 PRIC BOTTLE. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st, I L

SULLIVA The Testimony for t

tion All In The Witnesses Forget 1

They Formerly Sw Mr. Swett Makes the Or for the Defen

The trist of Alexander Sulliva Francis Hanford was resumed Court vesterday morning. Eve and several handred people were The number of ladies present we being provided for them inside Mrs. Hanford and Mrs. Sullithe former, however, remaing the forenoon. She down, and kept her hand yes most of the time. The best all day, every one watching closely, but not showing aympationer. It looked at the start Monday and Tuesday would have again, but this was averted by a AJUROR CHALLER. As soon as Judge McAllist Van Arman arose and said than been informed from a credit of the jurors had eccured his jury; that, in point of fact, it stranger to Sullivan, as he had qualintance of his of long standing in Detroit; that, since juror had repeatedly expressed to the defendant, saving that he sonal obligations to him, and defavors he had done to him. sired, before any testimony was and the accused placed in je mitted to bring in witnesses a and, if what was alleged turn that the jury be discharged, fuscless, if he understood the the case before the jury.

Mr. Storra remarked that the the itry was a curious proposit Mr. Van Arman—Suppose one qualified?

Mr. Storra—Get another.

Mr. Van Arman—In a civil

Mr. Van Arman—Sappose one qualified?
Mr. Storrs—Get another.
Mr. Van Arman—In a civil States Court the misconduct of to the notice of the Court, and charged, the parties not agreein juror. This jury having been there would be no possibility of to fill the place of the one referr. The Court—Discharging the stated would be an acquittal of 1 Mr. Van Arman—You think with the Court—I do.
Mr. Storrs—We should not prome the court—I do.
Mr. Storrs—We should not prome the court—I do and present them to your Honor Mr. Swett—Is there any doul another juror if one is incompso?

Mr. Storrs-What is the matte Mr. Storrs—what is the matte Are they all crooked? The State's Attorney—That is The Court—If counsed seem is but that would necessitate a spec Mr. Van Arman—If that could be gratifying to us. Mr. Swett—Then comes the qui Mr. Swett—Then comes the quiths to go on? We want the privation have it.

Mr. Van Arman—You have it all the circumstant Mr. Swett—Since we have be not waive anything until we get Mr. Van Arman—That is what The Court—A Supreme Court the right of challenge up to the pletion of the jury. This jury haps there may be adistinction found to be utterly incompetent cause is feeling or prejudice it is Mr. Swett—There was scarcely paneled, but, during the trial learned which would have rejecten known at first. If it was phave a new panel three or four I know of no other way than to jury stands. I know of no other way than to jury stands.

Mr. Moran—We have inform witnesses about a juror. Where end if you heed all the gossip? The Court—The trial will nave The examination of winesses i was then commenced, and DAVID S. M'MULI was first put on the stand. He te 7th of Angust he started with his see Mrs. Sullivan. When passin on Oak street, he saw him and Just then a carriage drove up, and his brother got out and we have heed Mrs. Hanford say, 'sidewalk.' Turning to go tow witness heard some one call and he saw Mrs. Sullivan lookiriage.

riage.

"What was the tone of Mrs. 8
Objected to, and, after argum
was sustained, as the tone was
sion. The witness then describe
circumstances of which are alrea
readers of The Tuttus. He
scream, he turned and saw Hant
and Sullivan have his Jaad on in
pulled Sullivan off and put
neck. Then Hanford got up an
Sullivan, his hands being up, an were:
Q.—How much do you weigh!
and seventy-five.
Q.—How old are you?
Q.—In perfect health?
A.—Y

Q.—How old are you? A.—In Q.—In perfect health? A.—X MRS. HANFOR was next sworn, and testified the brother came up the steps and ask who was watering the grass plating the grass who had come dawn the brother by the arm. She saw St from his hip pocket and fire bowels, not at his arms, which She did not see or hear by her hasband at who had gotten out. She saw no one holding her hus gered away from Mrs. Sulliva brother, the three having be Mr. Hanford weighed about? and was not in good health. O present at the time of the shoot Q.—Were you in a position to struck any blow at Mrs. Sulliva Q.—Did he strike her? A.—I Q.—Was she struck by anybok knowledge.

revolver in his life that I know. The defense waived cross-exampolic for the said McMullen had told him his bowels; two chambers of whis said McMullen had told him his the bowels; that he hoped could not be.

The revolver was put in evide There was no cross-examinating GEORGE B. DUN testified that he saw two mens thanford's house, and steppe saked, "What does this mean of Hanford's left arm, and justruck and knocked down. He sarcely reached his feet where smack of a blow and Hanford if about to make another. At fired. There were three me time; witness saw no womanothing in his hands. He say, "He has insulted "He has struck my wife." shooting, I heard no one say a occurred.

On cross-examination Mr. on the former trial the witnermark was made before the witnesses thought it was, upon I lection.

Redirect—I saw a lady in a get out to my knowledge. Thour present when I first saw Redirect—I saw a lady in a get out to my knowledge. The four present when I first saw hands up. I didn't see any reach when Hanford struck the This witness was called by the cause the law required the sau persons who were present at His testimony was not very prosecution.

He was asked who was in from He was asked who was in from the struck the blow.

Mr. Storrs objected, on the grand not been touched upon in

Mr. Van Arman claimed that get all the circumstances to the ness' recollection.
Mr. Storrs contended that the tion could not cover the same g Mr. Mills remarked that the taken by surprise, the witness one or two points differently at The Court ruled that the esproper, but permitted the que modified: proper, but permitted the quimodified:
Q.—Where did Sullivan stand struck the blow: A.—It would tell, for I didn't know Sullivan and I rould not have recognized ORRIN 2. MOO of No. 330 North LaSalle stressw a man lying on the sidewa and helped carry him into it until he died. He saw the callanford's house, but was in shooting took place.

His memory on several polective.

fective.
State's Attorney Mills wished news' recollection by reading at the previous trial, saying the taken by surprise, since he was lecting certain trings he had it.
The Court would not allow the

READY RELIEF.

Twenty Minutes VE HOUR is Advertisement Need

AY'S ADY RELIEF Every Pain.

First and is the in Remedy

TWENTY MINUTES.

READY RELIE astant Ease.

he Kidneys, Inflammars, Inflammation of the s. Congestion of the Throat, Difficult Palpitation of art, Hysterics, htheris, Catarrh, adache, Toothache, matism, Cold Chills, blains, and Frost Bits he Ready Relief to the part or f a tumbler of water will, in a maps. Paina, Sour Stomach, harmoes, Dysentery, Coland all faternal pains. Scarry a bottle of RADWAYS, hem. A few drops in water will a from change of water. It is dry or Bitters as a stimular.

and AGUE

DWAY'S

Growth Cured by 'S REMEDIES ian Tumor in the Ovarier for Ten Years.

lor Ten Fedra.

INTO-DD. RADWAY: That make this statement: Tunor in the Ovarional Bowled the best physicians of this to try serowing a such rahave lived much longer. A sto try Radway's Romedies, sem, but finally, after much of the Reservent, two boxes of of the Relief. I used these sett. I determined to perse to bottles of the Resolvent, two tes of the Pills. Before they also have been about five the testine until I was sure that settine until I was sure that the bottles of the Resolvent, all the lost forty-five pounds bottles of the Resolvent, all was of the Pills of my heart is full of gratified doep affliction. To you, sit of the property indebted any beas much of a blessing me. me. Mrs. E. C. BIBBINS.
as the above certificate, is the
sted you to send medicine in
sea shore stated were bought
m of what was sent to her by
statement is correct withouts.
L. S. LERCH.
Chemist, Ann Arisor, Mich.
Fr. Bibbins, who makes the
has been for many years, well
st herein stated are undoubted.
Any das who known Mrs.
stement.

BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E B. POND. DWAY'S lian Resolven LOOD PURIFIER,

32 Warren-st., N. Y. e and True."

The Testimony for the Prosecution All In.

SULLIVAN.

The Witnesses Forget Much of What They Formerly Swore To.

Mr. Swett Makes the Opening Speech for the Defense.

The trial of Alexander Sullivan for the killing of The trial of Alexander Sullivan for the killing of Francis Hanford was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. Every bench was full, and several handred people were denied admission. The number of ladies present was about fifty, seats being provided for them inside the railing. Both Mrs. Hanford and Mrs. Sullivan were there, the former, however, tag the forenoon. She wore her veil down, and kept her handkerchief to her yes most of the time. The best of order prevailed all day, every one watching the proceedings closely, but not showing sympathy one way or the other. It looked at the start as if the work of

all day, every one watching the proceedings closely, but not showing sympathy one way or the other. It looked at the start as if the work of Monday and Tuesday would have to be done overagan, but this was averted by a ruling of the Court.

As soon as Judge McAllister sat down, Mr. Van Arman arose and said the State's Attorney had been informed from a credible source that one of the jurors had secured his acceptance by perjury; that, in point of fact, instead of being a straget to Sullivan, as he had sworn, he was an acquaintance of his of long standing, having known hims in betroit; that, since the homicide, the juror had repeatedly expressed himself favorably to the defendant, saving that he was under personal obligations to him, and desired to return the favors he had done to him. The prosecutor desired, before any testimony was taken in the case, and the accused placed in jeopardy, to be permitted to bring in witnesses and prove the facts; and, if what was alleged turned out to be true, that the jury be discharged, for it was entirely necessed in the property of the case before the jury.

Mr. Storrs—Get another.

Mr. Van Arman—Suppose one is found to be disquainted?
Mr. Storrs—Get another.
Mr. Van Arman—In a civil case in the United States Court the misconduct of a juror was brought to the notice of the Court, and the jury was discharged, the parties not agreeing to select another juror. This jury having been selected, I suppose there would be no possibility of selecting another to fill the place of the one referred to.
The Court—Discharging the jury for the cause stated would be an acquittal of the defendant.
Mr. Van Arman—You think so?
The Court—I do.
Mr. Storrs—We should not protest against that.
Mr. Van Arman—Our idea was different, and we would like a little delay to look at the authorities and present them to your thonor.
Mr. Swott—Is there any doubt that we can get another juror if one is incompetent, assuming it so?

Mr. Storrs-What is the matter with the Bailiffs?

Are they all crooked?
The State s Attorney—That is uncalled for.
The Court—If counsel assent another can be got,
but that would necessitate a special venire.
Mr. Van Arman—If that could be done it would be gratifying to us.

Mr. Swett—Then comes the question, How long is this to go on? We want the privilege if the prose-

this to go on? We want the privilege if the proseention have it.

Mr. Van Arman—You have it all through the
trial under the same circumstances.

Mr. Swett—Since we have begun this, we will
not waive anything until we get to the end.

Mr. Van Arman—That is what I supposed.

The Court—A Supreme Court decision goes to
the right of challenge up to the time of the completion of the jury. This jury is completed. Perhaps there may be a distinction where the juror is
found to be utterly incompetent to sit. Where the
cause is feeling or prejudice it is not sufficient.

Mr. Swett—There was scarcely ever a jury impaneled, but, during the trial, something was
learned which would have rejected a juror had it
been known at first. If it was permitted we would
have a new panel three or four times. Therefore
it know of no other way than to try the case as the
jury stands. iry stands.

Mr. Moran—We have information from three witnesses about a juror. Where are you going to

Mr. Moran—We have information from three witnesses about a juror. Where are you going to end if you beed a! the goesip?

The Court—The trial will nave to proceed.

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was then commenced, and

DAVID S. M'MULLEN

was first put on the stand. He testified that on the 7th of August he started with his brother to go to see Mrs. Sullivan. When passing Hanford's house on Oak street, he saw him and stopped to talk. Just then a carriage drove up, and the defendant and his brother got out and went up the steps, and he heard Mrs. Hanford say, "That's him on the sidewalk," Turning to go toward Clark street, witness heard some one call "Mr. McMullen," and he saw Mrs. Sullivan looking out of the carriage.

"What was the tone of Mrs. Sullivan's voice?"
Objected to, and, after argument, the objection was sustained, as the tone was a matter of conclusion. The witness then described the shooting, the circumstances of which are already familiar to the readers of The Traffune. Hearing Mrs. Hanford scream, he turned and saw Hanford falling down, and Sullivan have his hand on his throat. Witness pulled Sullivan off and put his arm around his neck. Then Hanford got up and stargered toward Sallivan, his hands being up, and witness let go of Sullivan is left hand and put his hand out to prevent were:
Q.—How much do you weigh? A.—One hundred
and seventy-five.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty.
Q.—In perfect health? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—How old are yon? A.—Thirty.
Q.—In perfect health? A.—Yes, sir.

MRS. HANFORD

was next sworn, and testified that Sullivan and his hrothercame up the steps and asked for Mr. Hanford, who was watering the grass plat in front of the house. They went down to him, and she heard high words, Sullivan having a paper in his hand; Mrs. Sullivan's name was mentioned. Mr. Hanford was knocked down. Mr. McMuilen seized Sullivan, and witness, who had come down the steps, caught his brother by the arm. She saw Sullivan take a pistol from his hip pocket and fire at her husband's bowels, not at his arms, which were up in the air. She did not see or hear any blow struck by her husband at Mrs. Sullivan, who had gotten out of the carriage. She saw no one holding her husband when he staggered away from Mrs. Sullivan and defendant's brother, the three having been close together. Mr. Hanford weighed about 125 or 135 pounds, and was not in good health. One of her sons was present at the time of the shooting.

Q.—Were you in a position to see if Mr. Hanford struck any blow at Mrs. Sullivan? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did he strike her? A.—He did not.

Q.—Was she struck by anybody? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Ud your husband have any kind of wespon?

Q.—Did ne strike ner? A.—He dud not.
Q.—Was she struck by anybody? A.—Not to my knowledge.
Q.—Did your husband have any kind of wespon?
A.—No; he never carried firearms—never owned a revolver in his life that I know of.

The defense waived cross-examination.

POLICEMAN HACKET
testified that he arrested Sullivan, who gave him a revolver, two chambers of which were empty. He said McMullen had told him he had shot Hanford in the bowels; that he hoped it wasn't so, as it could not be.

The revolver was put in evidence.

Ther ewas no cross-examination.

GEORGE B. DUNHAM
testified that he saw two men scuffling in front of lianford's house, and stepped up to them and asked, "What does this mean:" He caught hold of Hanford's left arm, and just then Hanford was struck and knocked down. He got up, and had exarcely reached his feet when witness heard the smack of a blow and Hanford gathered himself as if about to make another. And then a shot was fred. There were three men present at the time; witness saw no woman. Hanford had nothing in his hands. He heard some one asy, "He has insulted my wife" or "He has struck my wife." That was after the shooting. I heard no one say anything before that occurred.

On cross-examination Mr. Storrs drew out that on the former trial the witness testified that the

On cross-examination Mr. Storrs drew out that on the former trial the witness testified that the remark was made before the shot was fred, and witness thought it was, upon refreshing his recollection.

Redirect—I. lection.

Redirect.—I saw a lady in a hack: she did not set out to my knowledge. There were three or four present when I first saw the men with their hands up. I didn't see any woman within his reach when Hanford struck the blow.

This witness was called by the prosecution because the law required the summoning of all the persons who were present at the criminal event. His testimony was not very satisfactory to the prosecution.

mad not been touched upon in the cross-examination.

Mr. Van Arman claimed that they had a right to
get all the circumstances to the best of the witness recollection.

Mr. Storrs contended that the redirect examination could not cover the same ground as the direct.

Mr. Mills remarked that the prosecution was
taken by surprise, the witness having testified to
one or two points differently at the other trial.

The Court ruled that the examination was improper, but permitted the question to be thus
modified:

O-Where did Sullyan stand at the time Hanford struck the blow? A.—It would be impossible to tell, for I didn't know Sullivan then. It was dusk, and I could not have recognized him the next day.

ORRIN E. MOORE,
of No. 330 North LaSalle street, testified that he saw a man lying on the sidewalk, still breathing, and helped carry him into the house, remaining until he died. He saw the carriage drive up to Hanford's house, but was in his house when the shooting took place.

His memory on several points was very de-

on several points was very de-

man did not help carry Mr. Hanford into the house; he did not see him there. There was a wound on the side of Hanford's nose, and his lips seemed to be cut.

On cross-examination Mr. Storrs was surprised, witness not recollecting whether he saw the men struggling before he went into the house, although, according to the short-hand reporter's notes of the former trial, he so stated.

When this testimony was read to him he said that was true. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

Upomreassembling.

PREDERICA PLAUTH,
of. No. 337 North LaSalle street, was called and
testified that she was standing in front of Hanford's house and saw two men get out of a carriage (a lady remaining inside) and go up the
steps, and heard them ask where Hanford was. He
was down at the foot of the steps. She went to
her yard across the alley, and then heard a pistol
shot. She saw Sullivan with a pistol in his hand,
and heard him tell the pol ceinan that he shot
Hanford. The back of her house faces an alley
which rans by the side of Hanford's house. It
took her 'two seconds' to walk into her yard
from the sidewalk.

On cross-examination she said she didn't see any
scuffle or any one struck or shot. Everything must
have transpired in two seconds.

THE PHYSICIANS.

County Physician Holden testified as to the post
mortem examination and the cause of death—
hemorrhage calused by a gunshol wound, the bullet entering the abdomen near the navel, passing a
little downward and backward, cutting the left
like vein and embedding itself in the left hip. It
was found two or three inches below the point of
entrance. On the left side of the nose there was a
contusion, and the nostril was full of blood. Hanford was not a strong man.

Cross-examined: Q.—Would not a step forward
account for the lateral movement of the bullet?

A.—I think it would. Its course was direct.

Mrs. Wheeler was called to prove the width of
the lots in the vicinity of Hanford's house and
alley, and the defense objected, since her name
was not on-the indictment, and the Court sustained
the objection.

Dr. Joseph W. Freer testified that he assisted
Or. Holden, and that the direction of the bullet is

was not on-the indictment, and the Court sustained the objection.
Dr. Joseph W. Freer testified that he assisted Dr. Holden, and that the direction of the bullet indicated that Hanford was stooping forward at the time he was shot. A wound on the side of the nose looked as if it had been gouged. He explained the topography of the locality.
On cross-examination he said the gouging theory was based on Sullivan's testimony.
This closed the case for the prosecution, and

This closed the case for the prosecution, and MR. SWETT opened for the defense. He first discussed the law of homicide and defense, explaining the principles involved, and then related the facts which the defense expected to prove, claiming that the communication written by Hanford, read in the Council, inferentially imputed unchastity to Mrs. Sullivan; that the defendant went to Hanford's house to get a retraction; and that, while there, Hanford struck his wife, seeing which, and Hanford coning toward him threateningly, Sullivan, who was being held tight by one whom he supposed to be a friend of Hanford, shot him in self-defense.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when the defense will offer their evidence. It looks now as if the case will be concluded by Saturday.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A TURNED-DOWN PAGE. There's a turned-down page, as some writer says, In every human hie—
A hidden story of happier days,
Of peace amid the strife:

A folded leaf that the world knows not .-A love-dream rudely crushed; The sight of a face that is not forgot, Although the voice be hushed;

The far-distant sounds of a harp's soft strings, An echo on the air: The hidden page may be full of such things, Of things that once were fair.

There's a hidden page in each life, and mine A story might unfold;
But the end was sad of the dream divine—
It better rests untold.
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WAGNER'S TROUBLES. Dispatch to New York Heraid.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Herr Wagner intends visiting London during the season, with a view of covering his deficits. His project for a repetiion of the triology at Baircuth this year is apparently shelved for the present. The first per-formance of "Die Walkure" takes place at Vienna to-morrow, and "thereby hangs a tale."

When the rehersals for last year's festival When the rehersals for last year's festival were over, and the performances were within a few days of beginning, and Baireuth was full of people, Jauner, the manager of the Vienna Royal Opera, announced to Wagner that all musicians and singers who were under engagement at Vienna, and had received permission to take part in the performances at Baireuth, would be ordered to leave at once; unless Wagner gave him permission to produce "Die Walkuze" in Vienna.

Jauner knew that Wagner wanted to confine the performance of his trilogy, at least for the

Jauner knew that Wagner wanted to confine the performance of his trilogy, at least for the next two years, to the stage at Baircuth. He knew also that Wagner had refused the most liberal payment for the right to perform it elsewhere, and that more than ten German theatres were ready to pay 30,000 marks apiece for the right of producing "Die Walkure." But all this knowledge seems only to have sharpened his aptitude tor sharp practice.

Wagner, of colarse, had no alternative. It was a matter of "your money or your life." To have refused Jauner's demands would have taken a number of musician out of the orchest three pending, commenced his labors in Justice water's office, that Justice swearing the witness-

taken a number of musician out of the orches-tra and left the great role of Brunnhilde, which had been intrusted to Mme. Materna, unfilled, and the trilogy could not have been performed. An agreement was accordingly signed by which, in return for the privilege of performing "Die Walkure" in Vienna, Jauner was bound not to interfere with the wishes of any of his singers or unsidena who might choose during their year or inusicians who might choose, during their va-cation, to take part in the festivals of Baireuth. Wagner's greatest difficulty in bringing out the trilogy at Baircuth this year, however, lies in his quarrel with King Ludwig.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Yellow in all sorts of shades is the new fashion. It runs through a series of gorgeous tints, including orange and a brim-stone hue called "Lucifer." I am sorry to say that the ladies prefer the latter.

Morning mantles are worn long, and straight and half loose. The material is blue vacuna trimmed with white braid. A fashionable promenade mantle, called "Le Breton," in navy blue serge, with an enormous plastrou or breast-pin, and opening down the side, is embroidered at the neck, coliar, and cuffs. A curious feature of this article is a wide stripe of embroidery running down the back, and ter-minating below the centre of the skirt in a moderate-sized possite. The ladies now are all of one stripe. An evening mantle, the "Mu-rillo," is made of pale-blue Indian cashmere, trimmed with white feathers and white chemille

fringe.

For earliest spring costumes the new trimming is cloth and braid fringe, embroidered on the heading with floss silk. Another novel trimming is parallel rows of silk tape in different shades. In other fashionable fringes, seedbeads are used freely, with imitation feathers in sunbeam shades.

The new sleeves for dresses, "La Religieuse," is very wide at the wrist, and has only one seam.

In the salons, where every event, however serious, is turned into jest, love-knots, and shoulder-streamers are called Nicolini flyers.

"The first spring bounet, called "La Marjolaine," is in shape a periect extinguisher. The ladies won't hide their lights under that bushel.

The latest addition to the chatelaine is a tuning-fork. Beaux may now readily discover if belles are in tune.

KOSSUTH WARMED UP.

Correspondence Philadelphia Bulletin.
ROMB, Italy, Feb. 2.—A friend who has just come from Turin has been giving me a glowing description of Kossuth's reception of the Hun-garian Deputies. He says the effect was overwhelming. The eloquent old Magyar made whelming. The eloquent old Magyar made a splendid speech. At the close he turned suddenly and remained silent for an instant, gazing on the flag of Hungary, and trembling with emotion; then he burst out in his magnetic voice: "You ask me," he cried, "to return to my country! Yes, I shall return! But only on the day when I can seize this blessed banner and plant it at Pesth, when it is truly free and independent. I cannot be false to my past! And I grieve to say to you that I can never see my country again until the day of its complete deliverance—its total independence. That day I will go and will be proud to represent you in Parliament, and to serve you, heart, body, and soul." The Deputies cried, shrieked, sobbed aloud. My friend says it was one of those moments of supreme emotion that are indescribaion that are indescrib ale, but very grand to see and remember.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER. Prince William of Prussia has received the ighest honor which it is in the power of the highest honor which it is in the power of the Queen to confer on a foreign Prince—an honor, too, which is sometimes coveted in vain by reigning sovereigns. Guizot mentions how glad Louis Philippe was to receive the Garter, which he only did upon his visit to England in 1844, when he had already been fourteen years upon the throne of France. He is said to have expressed the feeling that now at length he could no longer be called a mere King of the Barricades, but was formally received into the brotherhood of monarchs upon equal terms. Napoleon III. was equally pleased when in 1855—less than four years after the coup d'etat—he was lavested with the blue ribbon by her Majesty in person. On the other hand, we find Lord Pallmerston (in Lord Dalling's Life) writing to his brother, Sir William Temple, and telling him that "Bernadotte has been flying a kite for the Garter," adding that his Swedian Ma'esty was not to get it. At the present moment a decided majority of the Kings are entitled to wear this highly-prized decoration, but the Kings of Spain and Sweden are as yet left out in the cold. The only foreign Princes, not actually reigning sovereigns, who are Knights of the Garter, are the Crown Prince of Germany, and his son, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Christian of Sleswi-Holstein. Three out of these are heirs to crowns. The Duke of Cumberland has worn a crown, and is moreover a lineal descendant of George II., and by a statute passed on the 17th of January, 1805, the order is to consist of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights-Companions, together with such lineal descendants of King George II. as may be elected, always excepting the Prince of Wales, who is a constituent part of the original institution. Special statutes are passed for the admission of foreign Sovereigns or Princes as extra Knights.

VICTORIA'S STATE COACH.

London Times.

The royal state coach in which her Majesty proceeded to the House of Parliament has just had a complete overhauling and been regilt. It was constructed in 1761. The builder was Sir Thomas Chambers, and the paintings were executed by Cipriani. It is richly ornamented with laurel and carred work, the whole being elabolaurel and carved work, the whole being elaborately gilt. The length of the body is twentyfour feet. It is eight feet three inches wide and
twelve feet high. Four large Tritons support
the body by four braces, covered with red morocco leather, ornamented with gilt buckles.
Of these, two support the driver's seat in front
of the carriage. They are represented in the
act of drawing by cables extending round their
shoulders, with cranes and sounding shells to
announce the approach of the Monarch
of the Ocean. Two Tritons at the
back carry the Imperial fasces topped with tridents. The driver's footboard is a large scallop shell ornamented with
bunches of reeds and other marine plants. The
pole represents a bundle of fances, the splinterbar being composed of a rich molding Issuing
from beneath a voluted shell, the ends terminating in the head of a dolphin. The wheels are
imitations of those of the ancient triumphal
chariot. The body of the coach is composed of
eight palm trees, which, branching out at the
top, sustain the root, and four angular trees are
loaned with trophics allusive to the victories
obtained by Great Britain. These are supported
by four lions' heads. On the centre of the roof
stand the figures of three bows, representing
the genii of England, Scotland, and Ireland,
supporting the Imperial crown of Great Britain,
and hold in their hands the sceptre, sword of
state; and ensigns of knighthood. Their bodies
are adorned with festoons of laurel, which fail
thence toward the four corners. On the panels
and doors are painted emblematic devices.

CAPT. COSTENTENUS. rately gilt. The length of the body is twenty-

CAPT. COSTENTENUS.

Yew York World. Capt. Georges Costentenus is a noble Greek Albanian, made familiar to the public at Bar-num's Circus last fail. He has a weakness for pictures, and possesses a collection as large as and de ideally more unique than the John Taylor Johnston gallery prior to its breaking up. The noble Albanian, however, carries his collection on his back,-is, in point of fact, tattection on his back,—is, in point of fact, tat-tood in a most remarkable manner. Recently, on one of his reception days at the New Ameri-can Museum in the Bowery, the gentlemanly master of ceremonies having done his office, namely, the introduction of the Captain and the story of his wonderful experience at the hands of different tribes of savages, the dead silence consequent upon the endeavors of the the story of his wonderful experience at the hands of different tribes of savages, the dead silence consequent upon the endeavors of the hearers to digrest the arithmetical statements of "six months, three hours a day," or "seven million punctures with a needle, each puncture bringing a drop of blood, and each drop a tear," was broken by an individual in a light green shirt and an alcoholic atmosphere. This personage cynically and unfeelingly remarked, "Sh humbug," and stared defiance at the Greek. Hardly had the remark been uttered before the Captain hastily plucked up a sharp knife from a table near by—not from a concealed pocket, because the only garment worn by the Captain is a gold pocket-handler-chief, in comparison with which Mark Twain's umbrella would be an ulster—and plunged it into his own neatly-trescoed leg, grazing the femoral artery, and inflicting a slight wound, it is true, but a sufficient one to set at rest forever the question of imposture in his case. It is needless to add that the skeptical party in the green shirt was heavily "sat upon" thereafter, and was glad to slink away diminished.

NOT A PRECEDENT.

es and Mr. L. writing the testimony in the back office. All went well until certain papers (letoffice. All went well until certain papers (letters) were produced and handed to a witness for identification. These the party testified were genuine, and slipped them into his pocket, and as the counsel were rearranging the papers the loss was discovered. The witness, when asked if he had the letters, answered, "Yes, and I mean to keep them." Mr. Laskey—"But they are exhibits and will have to go with the other papers." Witness—"Well, I have precedent, and intend to keep them." The Justice was called and the case stated to him, and he remarked, "Why, you have no right to take those papers; they belong to the case." Witness—"The letters are mine, and I have a precedent." The Justice—"What, Mr. Blaine. He kept his own letters when he got hold of them." The Justice—"That is no precedent here, and Fli give you just five minutes in which to follow the precedent or do otherwise." The Justice retired, and in just two minutes the witness surrendered.

(Ineffable youth goes into ecstacies over an extremely old master—say Fra Porcinello Babaragianno, A. D. 1266-1281.)

Matter-of-fact Party—" But it's such a repus-

sive subject!" Ineffable Youth-" Subject in art is of no moment. The picktchah is beautiful."

Matter-of-fact Party—" But you'll own the drawing sylle and the color's beastly."

Ineffable Youth—" I'm cullah-blind, and don't p'ofess to understand d'awing. The picktchah is beautiful." botes to understand is beautiful."

Matter-of-fact Party (getting warm)—"But it's all out of perspective, hang it! and so abominably untrue to Nature."

Ineffable Youth—"I don't care about naytchah, and hate perspective. The picktchah is most beautiful."

Matter-of-fact Party (losing all self-control)—"But, dash it all, man! where the dickens is the beauty, then?"

Ineffable Youth (quietly)—"In the picktchah."

[Total deleat of Matter-of-fact Party.]—Punch.

A SHOWER OF ROCKS.

Walton County (Ga.) Vidette.
On Friday of last week, in the early after noon, on Covington street, in Social Circle, there occurred one of the strangest phenomena that was ever seen in Georgia. It was nothing more nor less than a genuine shower of stone varying in size from as large as a hen's egg to varying in size from as large as a hen's egg to that of a man's two fists. The stones are of irregular shape, of a dark grayish color, interspersed with a bright, shiny substance resembling isinglass. The shower was very brief, and extended over not more than four acres of ground, and tollowed an explosive sound not unlike cannonading. A panicky feeling pervaded the vicinity visited by the shower. Happily, every one except a negro woman was in-doors at the time, else some one might have been injured. One rock, as large a man's two fists, came near striking this woman. As many as a dozen stones feli on the roof of the editor's house, though without doing much damage.

"WHEN SHE WILL, SHE WILL." New York Herald.

The Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, by the advice of her friends in the congregation of the First of her friends in the congregation of the First Universalist Church of Jersey City, which recently voted to discontinue her services, has formed a new church society, entitled "The Second Universalist Church of Jersey City." The new church building as situated at the corner of Communipaw and Crescent avenues. Next Sunday Mrs. Hanaford will explain to her late congregation why she has decided on this course. A committee has been appointed by the lady's sympathizers to frame a constitution and by-laws for the new church organization. Another committee is to solicit aid for the church, which is to be opened on the 1st of April.

DELICACY OF TOUCH. Among the patients who sought treatment at Dr. Chisholm's free eye and ear dispensary yesterday were two sisters one St and the other SO

years of age, who lived together for mutual support. The younger is totally blind, and yet she does the family sewing. She retains such delicacy of touch that she can thread an ordinary-sized needle with ease, and even a fine one after a few efforts. Having cut off square the end of the thread, she holds it fixed between her fingers and brings the eye of the needle up to it, and often at the first trial passes the end of the thread through the eye.

AMERICAN MEATS.

London Refrigerators—Competition for the Fresh-Meat Supply.

There are schemes on foot in London for the construction of vast refrigerators to hold and preserve American fresh meat as it arrives. Says the London Time of the 12th inst.:

"Our American kinsmen have set an example in making a practical application of the knowledge that he and yet atmosphere having a construction of the strong a construction of the strong a construction of the strong and justice."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Says the London rame of the Iran inst.:

"Our American kinsmen have set an example in making a practical application of the knowledge that in a dry atmosphere having a constant temperature of from 36 to 38 deg. Fahrenheit meat may be preserved fresh for a long time. At a slightly lower temperature delicate fruits may be preserved quite fresh and retaining their flavor. Care must be taken that the freezing point is never reached. There are not, so far as we know, any recorded experiments on the limits of the length of time that fresh foods can be kept in this way, but even strawberries have maintained a good condition for three weeks; and for the purposes of Mr. Tallerman's plan, it is enough to know that during the last sixteen months beef slaughtered in America has been brought to England in excellent condition. We have from time to time referred in our columns to the arrival of consignments of such beef at Liverpool, and to the way in which it has been readily bought. The plan adopted for the transit is briefly this: As soon as the cattle are killed and dressed they are put into a large 'refrigerator,' large enough to hold several nundred carcasses. They are left there from twenty-tour to forty-eight bours, according to the season of the year and the temperature, the time allowed being sufficient for the meat to become cooled and set. The carcasses are then taken out and quartered, each quarter is wrapped in coarse canvas, and then taken on board the steamer. In hot weather the loading is done at night. The compartment in which the guarters are stowed is made impervious to the external atmosphere, and at one end of it is an ice-chamber. By means of pipes and a revolving fan a current of cool air is kept up through the compartment, and after the run from New York to Liverpool some ten or fifteen tons are found remaining. The fact that beef can be brought over in good condition has been abundantly proved, but the check to the further development of the trade has been that directly the meat is unloaded edit must

ments. A large portion of the upper gloor is already fitted up with shelves which can be used for the storage of fruit and poultry. To have erected such a building would have cost a large sum; but, fortunately for the public as well as for the Company, this place has recently been occupied by a firm which has left fittingsthat will come in most usefully. It is proposed to offer storage room to dealers, giving the advantage of cold dry air chambers, and charging only the ordinary wharfage rates.

"A printed statement issued by Mr. Tallerman shows that a high-standing firm, owning a fleet of steamers trading to the Mediterranean, is about to fit up in their vessels refrigerating apparatus for bringing carcasses from Spain. The Austrian railway authorities have also offered a contract for the conveyance of fresh meat in refrigerating cars, delivering it in London within three days, the through sate being just above a haifpenny a pound. It is stated that there is every reason for believing that beef will be from various sources supplied at an unfluctuing rate of 7d per pound. There are large tracts in Europe where cattle abound, and which are in direct railway communication. At Moscow the best beef is sold retail at 4d a round, and with remunication. At Moscow

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- The Pennsylvania Coal

EARLY NAVIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 28.—The Mississipp

River is now clear of ice at this point and above to Lake Pepin. The gorge ten miles below here is breaking and will probably be out before daylight to-morrow. Ferry boats at Lansing, Ia, and here commenced running regularly to-day. Navigation virtually is open,—the earliest by thirty days for twenty years. The water is falling rapidly.

ing rapidly.

McGrzeon, Ia., Feb. 28.—The river is clear of ice above this city, but is gorged below.

Absent-Minded.

railway communication. At Moscow the best beef is sold retail at 4d a pound, and with refrigerating cars this might be placed in a good condition in the London market.

"A subordinate scheme in connection with this storage is the distribution of the meat to customers from the wharf without the intervention of middlemen. It is proposed that by a kind of co-operative society and a system of post-cards joints shall be ordered direct from the wharf ahd delivered by special vans. By this means it is believed that first-class beef could be supplied at 7½d a pound. Whether this subordinate plan is carried out or not, the inauguration of a system of dry storage will unauguration of a system of dry storage will unauguration. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS NICKLY furnished, single or en suite, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Terms reasonable. 72 kast Van Buren.

auguration of a system of dry storage will un doubtedly have an important influence on the future of the meat-supply of our country. PARK COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—It is often better for the Miscellaneous.

To RENT-A PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLOR ON SECond floor; the block is 100 feet long; one of the
best in the city; street-care pass every three minutes
through the day to two different directions, and best
accommodations to de a big business. Address F.
SCHOLL, Sr., 138 Turner-st., Grand Rapida, Mich, Chicaso, Feb. 28.—It is often better for the success of a measure that some of its best friends should step aside and give place to new men. Nobody doubts that Paul Corneil, Esq., has been an efficient and honest Park Commissioner, but he has now held the position eight years. In my judgment, and that of many of his friends, it would be a graceful act for him to declime, that some such man as B. F. Ayer may be appointed in his place. I mention Mr. Ayer for the reason that he is an able lawyer, a gentleman of superior taste and culture, and is in all respects one of the best men in the city. He has for a long time been attorney of the Commissioners, understands the business perfectly, and I think his appointment would give entire satisfaction to all our citizens.

PARK. WANTED-TO REST.

WANTED-TO RENT-A STORE AND BASE-on South Water-st. Inquire at SILVEHMAN'S Bank, Chamber of Commerce. BUSINESS CHANCES.

New York, Feb. 28.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company sold to-day at auction 71,000 tons Pittston coal, as follows: Lump, 10,000 tons, \$2.95 to \$2.97½; steamer, 5,000 tons, \$2.95; grate, 13,000 tons, \$2.90 to \$2.97½; erg, 7,000 tons, \$3.25 to \$2.97½; stove, 30,000 tons, \$3.45 to \$3.50; chestnut, 6,000 tons, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

One hundred thousand tons Scranton coal were sold by the Delaware, Lackawanua & Western Railroad Company as follows: Steamer. 10,000 tons, at \$2.82½ to \$2.85; grate, 25,000 tons at \$2.77½; erg. 15,000 tons, at \$2.92½ to \$2.95; stove, 40,000 tons, at \$3.45 to \$3.52½; chestnut, 1,000 tons, at \$3.17½ to \$3.20. A FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND FIXTURES, WITH A pool-table, etc., on North Clark-st.; will sell very cheap. Call from 9 to 12 on STOME, Boom 3, 107 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE-STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY of Red Wing, the largest primary wheat market in the word and the best business city in Minnesota; store and location heat in the city; stock all dry goods and notions, and involcing only about 37, 500. Address, for a few days only. A. J. CLARK, Red Wing, Mian. FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-BEST CITY PROP-erty, store and dwelling, building thereon. Apply at 167 East Chicago-av. GROCERY AND MEAT-MARKET AND FIXTURES for sale. Address H 31, Tribane office. Address H 31, Tribane office.

AUNDRY BUSIN'8S-I-I WANT A 600D (LADT)
Woman with \$200 to join me, a good, steady man,
with same amount. References exchanged. Address
T 54, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND OLDEST ESTABlished markets in the city with all fixtures. Must
sell on account of death. EDWAIND A. TRASK, 181
West Madison-st. West Madison-st.

WANTED-A PARTY WITH \$2,000 TO JOIN ME in manufacturing machines already ordered by responsible parties. Principal can be seen at 13 Offs Block.

> LOST AND FOUND. LOST-TUESDAY, CAMEO CUFF BUTTON; FINDyer will receive 55 reward by returning it to, 641
> West Washington-st.
> LOST-MONDAY EVENING, NOTE BOOK, CHECK,
> Lost-Mondai fit book and papers are returned to
> 135 LaSalle-st. No questions asked.
> LOST-TUESDAY EVENING, AT THE COMmencing exercises of the Woman's Medical College,
> a sieer-e-button with pearl setting. Finder will please
> leave at Cotb's Library.

FOR SALE-75 FIRST-CLASS SEWING MA chines, embracing all makers, at from \$12 to \$33 endings lone job lone very low; all good as new shoney loaned on machines. 125 Clark-st., Hoom 2. NEW AND LATEST SINGER, \$12: ATTACK ment complete and warranted. N. P. LARSES 100 East Division-st. TEW AND LATEST SINGER, \$32: WHEELER Wilson, \$10. All cars within two blocks of DAVI. MEDICAL.

DR. LITTLE, 168 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CURES CAN cere and moers without mife or caustic; tapework expelled in three hours. Office private. BUILDING MATERIAL

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-RESPONSIBLE CONTRACTOR figure on two two-story buildings in C Grove. Inquire for ten days at Room 3, 146 Des. II. B. GRUSSMAN.

WANTED-THREE GOOD CUSTOM TAILORS Inquire at Tibuetts' Block, Englewood, Ill. WANTED-BOY TO CARVE RUSTIC FRAMES.
Champion Weather-Strip Co., 3.9 State-st.
WANTED-WORKING CARPENTERS TO PUT IN
lowest bid on the work inclosing 8-room house. WANTED-BOY TO FEED AND RICK PRESS must know how to put a form on and get the pres ready. Call this morning at 191 LaSelle-st. WANTED -A BOY TO LEARN THE PAPER-banging trade. 174 and 176 State-st. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTER

siz. 0.00 down; good house and lot, clear, on South Side, for balance.

#100.000 de-story and basement 40 foot stores; lot.

#100.000 de-story and basement 40 foot stores; lot.

#200.000 for the building cover a the lot; on State-st., between Jackson and Van Barren-sts., within two blocks of Palmer House. Will make the wholesale houses.

Room 14. 78. 807F.

#200 Feb. 1012 Destroys.

#200 Feb. 1013 Destroys.

#200 Feb. 1014 Destroys.

#200 Feb. 1016 Feb

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW NOVELTIES, chromos, and nostions, best terms given. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE MILK-ways, men for farm work, and man with \$200. Employment Agency, 117 South Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A WORKING SALESMAN ON A specialty for groceries. To the right man liberal terms will be offered. Address 0 St. Tribune office. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Clark-st.

FOR SALE-THAT GEM OF A 10-ROOM OCTAgon stone-front dwelling, gas-fixtures, chandeliers,
furnace. 4c., on Loomis-st., at \$5,000. J. S. GOULD,
98 Madison-st., Room 12. ps Madison-st., Room 12.

POR SALE—GOOD BRICK HOUSE AT EGAN-dale, near Fifty-suird-st.; lot 78x194. Frame house, and lot 50x150, and several small houses, at 22, 300 to 8x con. at Hyde Park, ULRICH & BARNES, 59 Wash-POR SALE—WHEATON—HOUSES AND LOTS AT tery low figures, all kinds to suit customers; good bomes, Also, farm, near same. Would exchange for city property. H. W. COBB. Real-Estate Dealer.

OR SALE-\$55,000-FINE 4-STORY AND BASE

PROPRIETOR, 278 East Ohio-st.

FOR SALE-WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 300
acres in Hock County, Wis., 4 miles from Janesville,
225 per acre; \$1,500 down. E. W. COLE, Stock-Yards,
itoom 30.

Room 30.

POR SALE—THE 3 WELL-BUILT 2-STORY AND basement swell stone-front dwellings southeast corner Prairie av. and Thirty-second-st.. one for \$6.000 and 2.for \$5.000 each, on very easy payments. H. P. BALDWIN, 86 Lasalie-st., Room 25.

POR SALE-RESIDENCE ON MICRIGAN-AV., near Twenty-hird-st., lot 50x160 (good barn); offered at bargain. Residence on Michigan-av., near Tweifth-st., east front. 30-foot lot and good house. Six (000. 50 feet and house near Twenty-sixth-st.; and 50 feet and house near Twenty-sixth-st.; and 50 feet and house near Twenty-ninth-st., on Michigan-av. ULRICH & BARNES, 56 Washington-st.

AV. ULRICH & BARNES, 99 Washington-st.

POR SALE-86, 500 CASH WILL BUY 4-STORY and basement heavy stone-front store on lessed lot. seven years, on Madison, cast of Dearborn; building cont \$40,000 to build; is 40x110, in best business part of city. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

POR SALE-ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 10-ROOM Porick houses, modern improvements, West Side, \$4,000, \$3,300, \$2,000. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.

FOR SALE-FINE BRICK RESIDENCE AT KEN-wood lot 10723-0, offered at a bargain. ULRICH & BARNES, 90 Washington-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-CREAP FOR CASH, A CHOICE 25 OR 50-foot building lot on one of the avenues. Carl or address TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. WANTED-TO BUY FOR PART CASH AND BAL-ance in clear South Side property, a choice res-dence lot on Rush. Pine, or North Dearborn-sts. TUR-NER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO BENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, BRICK DWELLING & Centre-av., near Jackson-st. Inquire at 88 Cen TO RENT-\$10-NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGE WITH basement, No. 284 Hubbard-st., near Rucker. Call next door, or GEORGE P. BAY, 168 Randelph-st. TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE, LARGE SIZE, and large grounds, and desirable corner, North Side. Rent, \$1,800. H. L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st. TO RENT.-THE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, 910 West Madison-st., 8 rooms, etc., in good order, and basement, for \$15. Apply at Room 1, 124 West 1 910 West Madison-st., 8 rooms, etc., in good order, and basement, for \$15. Apply at Boom 1, 124 West Randoiph-st.

TO RENT-THE TWO-STORY HOUSES, 709 AND 1 801 West Harrison-st., N. E. corner of Honorest., each 11 rooms, etc., in good order, and basement, for \$20; good location for boarding-house, being near the new Russh Medical College with about 400 students. Apply to 787 West Harrison-st., or Room 1, 124 West Randoiph-st. Randolph-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANT HOMES CHEAP-A FEW houses of those fine blocks built by as on Monrost, Oakley and Warren-avs. Bent free to good parties until May 1 on taking a lease for one year thereafter. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT-NICELT-FURNISHED FUONT ROOMS.

Just renovated and cleaned, at 416 south State-st.
from \$2.50 to \$3. Transicuits accommodated.

OR RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms. All modern conveniences. 226 West washington-st.

TO RENT-FLATS IN THE NEW BRICK BLOCK on Depplaince-st., between Monroe and Madison. Inquire of J. M. W. JONES, 104 East Madhon-st. TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for \$8, \$10, \$15, and \$20 per month. Best location in the city, at 161 North Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN THE Gardner House. The rooms will be rented cheap to good parties. The elevator will be run for the convenpply to C. H. GAUBERT, at TO RENT-LOWER FLAT, 4 ROOMS, AND CLOS-1 eta, furnished complete for housekeeping; two doors from Van Buren-st. cars; No. 190 South Peorla. PO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. RENT fow. 193 East Washington-st., Room 21.

TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC. Stores.

TO RENT-TWO STORES IN THE NEW BRICK block on Desplainesst, between Monroe and Madison. Inquire of J. M. W. JONES, 104 East Madison.

TO RENT-THE ROOMS LATELY OCCUPIEDEN National Bank of Commerce, in Hawley Building, suitable for banking, insurance, railroad offices, etc. Apply to HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-si.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE or double house, with stable, on North or South slide of city. It must have all the modern improve-ments, and be in a good location, not farther south than Twenty-second-st., between Michigan and Calu-met-aws. Address WA H, 11 and 13 Wadsah-av. WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL FURNISHED house, cheap, till May. No children; no servants. Will take the best of care. Address V 81, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT BY RESPONSIBLE PARTY, twelve-room house, modern improvements, South Side. Rent not exceeding \$1,000. Address V 50, Tribune office.

Block.

40 BUSINESS CHANGES FOR SALE OB EXonly change, in value from \$300 to \$10,000, 125
South Clark-st., Room 22. Absent-Minded.

Gilbert Stuart, the painter, was one of the most absent-minded of men. He once painted a picture for Mr. Hare, of Philadelphia. This yentleman, on its completion, made the recuisite payment to Stuart, who at once said: "Excuse me, this picture has been paid for." Mr. Hare of course persisted in paying the amount due, the painter all the while protesting. He inherited this peculiarity. Once upon a time his father, jogring along to church with his wife on a philion behind aim, jost in a revery, dropped her on the road. He soon became aware of her absence, however, and, turning suddenly, rode back, exclaiming, "God's-my-life, are you hart?" There she sat, enjoying her anticipation of his surprise when he should discover her plight.

Expense of Litigation.

Judge William L. Foster, presiding at the Supreme Court in Keene, N. H., where a case of about \$20 had taken a day and a half, estimated the cost of Court at \$150 for the county, and in his charge to the jury gave some important court figures. He estimated jury trials at \$100 per day, and trials by reference at \$10 per day, making a saving by the latter of \$00 to the State per day. He further said experience has shown, on an average, that fifteen days a year have been spent in each county in the State where less sums than \$100 were involved. One hundred dollars per day for fifteen days

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER: ONE accustomed to run a beam engine, Address C is, Tribune office, stating reference and salary required. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER; COME ready to go to work this moralng; none other need apply, at 17th East Madeson-4t.

WANTED—2 TINNERS AT 91 WEST RANDOLPH-

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND COUXty in the United States for a respectable, permanent, and profitable outsiness that offers better inducements than any other enterprise in America. Samples
ments than any person
permanents. The course of the c WANTED-GOOD, ACTIVE MEN OUT OF EM-ployment should not fall to call and see us. We can show you how you can make \$10 a day. It will pay you to investigate, as this is no numbur. Room 9, 180 Dearborn-8. WANTED-AN ACTIVE WORKINGMAN IN EACH country town, to take an exclusive, permanent, and profitable local agency for a new article. Particulars free. W. LOVERIM, Box 2813. 82, Louis, po. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED AND ENERGET-le agent to introduce a short method of book-keeping for physicians. Address DART & CO., Al-bany, N. Y., P. U. Box 7. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MEN TO WORK ON A valuable invection, necessary to every dwelling-house, store, and factory; deposit required. Apply at 153 LaSalle-st., from 10 to 1 o clock. WANTED -- AN UNRIVALED LIST OF NEW subscription books, periodicals with chromos, and other goods. Agents wanted. H. S. BEEBE & CO., 70 Adam-st.

Domestics.

WANTED-A COMPETENT SWEDISH, NORWEglan, or German girl for general housework; must
be a good cook, washer, and froner. Call at 46 South
May-44. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. 847 West Adams-st. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family, and is willing to work for low wages; German. Swede, or Norwegian preferred; good references required. Apply at No. 135 Walnut-st.

en es required. Apply at No. 135 Walnut-si.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply 75 Leavitt-st., first
house north of Taylor.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK:
reference required. Call at 45 Twenty-fourth-si.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework; must be a good cook and laundress.
Good wagts. Apply at 141 Western-av., near Monros-st. WANTED-A FIRST-RATE COOK, FEMALE, AT WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of three, Must come well recommended. Apply at 306 Warren-av, WANTED-A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL FOR general housework; bring references. Apply at 650 West Adams et. WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; only one who understands her business need ap-ply; family small. 1469 indiana-av. WANTED-SMART. TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL hosework; must be good cook. 616 West Wash-Ington-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL POR GENeral housework in a small family; must cook;
reference required. 1221 Prairie-av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON.
at 157 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family at Lake View. Apply at 900 North Clark-81. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 222 Park-av. WANTED-AT 1747 WARASH-AV., CORNER Thriy-third-st. German, Nowegian, or colored girl for general housework in small family of 4; references required.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL UNDER 18 YEARS to take care of child and do second work; references required. 1576 Indiana-av.

Scamstresses.
WANTED-6 OPERATORS WITH MACHINES. 215
West Madison-st., Room 52. WANTED 64 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. - A COMwanted—Ladies to Learn Shirtmaking:
can give employment to good operators at any
time. Apply at the wheeler & Wilson sewing Machine
office, Isb State-st.
WANTED—10 GOOD RELIABLE GIRLS TO DO
dressmiking. Comp prepared to go to work.
Apply to DUNALEE SISTERS, 883 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED-A PROTESTANT NURSE GIRL FROM Launaress

WANTED-EXPERIENCED SHIRT-IRONERS ON new shirts. Price \$1.50 per dozen. WILSON BROS., 67 Washington-st. WANTED-A WOMAN TO WASH AND IRON IN a restaurant laundry, with O. C. LUDWIG, 121 Miscellaneous.

WANTED-26 GIRLS TO WORK ON EGG CASES, at 36 and 37 Indiana-sv. TO EXCHANGE. DRUG STORE WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR secured paper: amount, \$1,600 to \$1,800. Ad-

dress 7 82, 17 buse onice.

For ExCHANGE-ELEGANT 14-BOOM MARBLE
Front house, with barn and large lot, on one of the
best arenues in the city; cash, \$4.000, time, \$8.000 at
9 per cent; \$6,000 in other property, city or country,
if clear. Address V 99, Tribune onice. TO EXCHANGE—44 LOTS, WELL LOCATED IN thriving anouth, but alightly incumbered on long time; a good trade given. I. G. COZZKNS, 125 Dearborn-st., Room II. WANTED—840 ACRES GOOD IOWA LAND IN exchange for a large brick house, 16 rooms, large lot, clear. A. HARSHBERGER, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD FARMS OR FARMING LAND in Warren, Henry, or Knox Counties, this State, in exchange for good Chicago property, clear of Incumbrance, Inquire of J. HENRY & JACOB WELL, 146 Dearborn-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE-SIZED sound young workhorse for \$85, and the choice of two large-sized horses, slightly blemished, for \$45 work single or double. Sold for want of use. Call to day at \$71 West Fifteenth-st., block east of Bin island-sv.

FOR SALE-SEVERAL SECOND-HAND DELIV ery and express wagons; also two second-hand bug gies, very cheap. At 230 South Canal-st. MORTGAGE SALE AT AUCTION OF FURNITURI Priday, March 2, 43 North Green-st., 2 o'clock D.m. W. E. STOREY, Mortgagee.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE-A DONKET FOR CASH Apply at the Railroad Clothing House, porthwest corner of Canal and Madison-sts.

MUSICAL. A SPECIAL CHANCE—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD

A 7% octave planoforte, with a grafe and all other
improvements, handsome case, carved legs and lyre
Price, \$200. E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS
for sais and for rent; lowest prices and casiost terms
in the city. STORY & CAMP. 211 State-yz. 375 WILL BUY A PARLOR ORGAN. ENTIRE-14 State-st.

\$190 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD planoforte, with agrange French action, and all new Improvements, warranted for dive years. R. T. MARTIN, 104 State-st.

DIVORCES A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT BE SWINDLED by "shysters" and "parties without responsibility" claiming the ability to perform what is well known to be lilegal. You throw away time and money. Our facilities are not surpassed by any firm in the country. "Divorces procured according to law." Law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 163 Washington-st., B.om 19.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every state and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Essidence unaccessary. Fee after decree; 13 years experience. A. GO-DEICH. 128 Degraphers. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED of the reery State and Territory, for incompatibility of other causes; 'bifreen years' experience. A. DEX TEIL 122 Dearborn-st., tooms 8 and 9. Chicago, III. N. B.—Unucestionable references. Fee after decree. NOTICE—I AM THE OBLY PERSON OFFAINING
North State of Judge of the
Court. I also refer to Crer of Court and business men
in Unicaso. G. E. SIMS. 57 Ash and Block. Clicago.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH FROM \$5,000 TO Bio.000 in a business that will pay 40 per cent; business bonorable and first-class. Address in full name M 78, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$5,000 TO \$5,000 IN an established manufacturing business. For particulars address X 91, Tribune office. INSTRUCTION.

THE COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AND SELECT School, No. 88 Lasaile-st., is the most prosperous institution in the city. Call, or sead for circular. THE FINEST OF ELOCUTION LESSONS GIVEN to ladies and gradience wishing to a lot; the stage as a profession. Address H. J. COWOTTE, MCVict.

MACHINERY. WANTED-ONE ENGINE, ABOUT 19821, WITH boller or bollers and all connections. Terms, prompt cash. Address H. E. MOURE, No. 400 West

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Hookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
ITUATION WANTED-AS SHIPPING CLERK BY
a middle-aged man of experience. Address 0 94,
fibuse once. Fribune office.

Situation Wanted—By a Middle-Agrd Man having nearly twenty-five years' mercantile experience and fairly familiar with figures and oookkeeping in which be can reader himself giverally useful and by which he can earn a reasonable support. Address 5 at.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (NORwegian) who thoroughly understands the care of
horses and is a good driver; can give Lest of references.

Picase call or address C. LARSAN, 177 Brown-H.

Miscellaneous.
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY AN ENGLISHMAN
S and wife in a gentleman family; man understands
the duties of a house servant, wife good cook; good
references. Apply to W H, 16 South Green-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN
a private family to do general hou-ework; can cook,
wash, and tron well, or will do second work. Please
call from 10 to 4 o'clock, at 185 Larrabeers, up-stairs.
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT
SO, Triumen office. Si Trionne office.

Si Ituation Wanted-By A Competent swedish siri to do general housework in a small private
family. Call or address for two days at 316 Cottage
grove-av., second floor. JIVATION WANTED—BY A GOOK BY A YOUNG WOMAN IS A PRIVATE IT A GOOD GIRL FOR TRUTH TO THE TO TH Peoria

O'ITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY

Competent cook or to do general housework; best
of reference; city or country. 391 State-st.

CITUATION WANTED-TO COUR.

Jiron, or to do general housework. Apply at 28 SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Spirit to do cooking, washing, and ironing; private family preferred. Call for two days at 174 West Val Baren-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, Sto cook, wash, and do plain ironing. Call at 315 Fourth-av., for two days, ap-stairs.

STUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTES-tant girl for general housework in a small family, inquire at 51 Wade-st., near Eiston-av. No objection to going to the country. No postal-cards.

STUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK, Sev. or help with care of children; reference gives. Address 5 44, Tribune office. STUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO STRON Steady girs to work together; one to cook, we and from, and one to do accord work, or wonid do ge eral housework. Good in creams. No objection to el-or country. Please call at 162 North Markets. STUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL S 10 do general housework or second work. Can give good reference. Call in the rest of 1404 highteenth w STUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIR to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Appl at 337 North Frankingst. at 337 North Franklin-et.

STUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIR
STUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIR
STREET, class cook, without washing, heat of rei
cennee. Call at 809 State-et.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIR
to do general housework in a small family, of second work. Call at 800 Decriptor—8. STUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SEC.

Sold work; has no objection to the country. The
best of reference can be given. She lived two years is
best of reference can be given. She lived two years is
best of reference with the statement of the stat her last place. Call at 190 North Wellarst., specialize, SIFUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO TAKE are of children and sew or do accound work. Appl. 1 at 600 Centre-ar.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY 2 SISTERS, SCOTCH, 5 from canada, to do first and second work together references given; first-class cooks and seamstress; will core children; experienced as name and in second work generally. 10st inclans-are. CITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND OF kitchen work. Reference given, Apply at 85: SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDULT-AGYD
S French lady as cook in a small family or to do general housework. Call at 571 South State-st., up stairs,
SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT AND
S willing girl to do second work, nurse, or travel as
lady's maid. Good references. 200 West Madison-st.,
Hoom 17.

SCHIMPLESSES.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRLSITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRLSOE START OF THE START OF T

Or dressmaking. Address 208 West Huron-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WIDOW WOMAN AS nurse for an infant; good reference. Please call at 180 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FRENCH PROTESTANGE IN A BURNE OF AUTOMACHES. Can give reference. (all or address SI Wale-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WIDOW Who has lost her baby, to take care of children or wall on an invalid lady. Can give good reference. Address 2 M. Tribune outloop.

CITUATION WANTED—A FEW NICE FAMILIES washing to take home; will do them up res onable, and will take the beas of care. 984 south Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSAS Soffice, 30 Milwaykes-57.

CITUATION WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class help of all acationistities can be suited by MRS. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-St.

CITUATION WANTED-A LADY WITH \$600 WILL CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH O lady (Protestant) as nurse, governess, or companion to a lady; has good education and speaks French and English. Address Q 47, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING South Sade.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST. - DESIRABLE hot and cold water, &c.; good table board. Terms moderate.

21 EAST WASHINGTON, ST. - ENGLISH HOUSE, Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, 54. 76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD for ladies or gentlemen. \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plano. use of plane.

414 MICRIGAN-AV. — NICELY - FURNISHED roth, with board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MICRIGAN-AY., near Fourteenth-st, can reat two of three rooms, with board, for two coupies or four young men who require the comforts of a home; g.od references required. Address Nes, Tribune office.

West Side.

11 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ROOMS (ONE NICE front), with excellent board. Refer to Superintendent Y. M. C. A.

20 OGDEN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms on second and third floors, with board. 23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST .- A LARGE FRONT RUOM, with board for gent and wife, \$5 per week. 23 SOUTH PROBLAST. - NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, \$4.50 and \$5 ner week, and bome comforts gives.

A SMALL FAMILT OF ADULTS RESIDING NEAL Washington and Throop-st., in new marble-fropt will rent several handsomely-furnished rooms with board to good parties. Address P 75, Tribune office.

FI OLEIN.

REVADA HOTEL 145 AND 150 WARASH-AV., third door north of Monroe-st. — First-class board, 58, 58, and 57 per week; transient, 51.50 per dor.

T. CLAIR HOUSE, 176 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE Palmer House—Good rooms \$2 to \$3 per week, with or without board.

DOARD-AND HOME COMFORTS, NEAT AND Deconomical either in the suburbs or at a pleasant adjacent town, for an invalid lady: permaneal. References exchanged. Address B, P. O. Box 555.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNGERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 ands. Established 1554

A DVANCES ON-FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVA ... diamonds, gold watches, and on houses o DALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO loan on real estate in sums from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Hawley Build ar, corner Dearborn and Madison esta.

Loans Madre on Houses on Leasehold, City real estate, diamonds, and all good colleterals. W. OTTAWAY, LT South Clark-st., Boom 48.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND UNIN M. Proved real estate in Chiago and vicinity at car reat rates. ADOLPH LOEB & BEDTHER, 129 and Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PURNITUE
ROOM 8, 90 Washington-8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY Papany, 155 South Clark-st. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON PURNITURE WINDS TO HAND TO LOAN ON PURNITURE SON, ROOM 3, 118 Kandolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, warehouse receipts, and furniture, 100 Washington-st., Room 25.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, warehouse receipts, and furniture, 100 Washington-st., Boom 25.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT-ON MORPHONE TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT-ON MORPHONE SUMS WINDS TO SUIT-ON MORPHONE SUMS WINDS WIN 23. O(O) WANTE -AN ACTIVE MAN WITE

33. O(O) WANTE -AN ACTIVE MAN WITE

53. O(O) WANTE -AN ACTIVE MAN WITE

53. O(O) WANTE -AN ACTIVE MAN WITE

54. O(O) WANTE -AN ACTIVE MAN WITE

55. O(O) WANTE -AN ACTIVE MAN WITE

56. O(O) WANTE -AN ACTIVE MAN WITE

57. O(O) TO LOAN ON CHOICE INSIDE

58. POLINAM, 24 POLINAM Block.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CL OTHING, CAB A peta, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any sind by sending letter to JONAS Galbers, Gos States.

D ABTIES CONTEMPLATING BANKRUPTCY CAS I column desirable assets by addressing T 48, Tribusa L An ingenious gent; Fifty onjects to Small Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, S. T.

STORAGE, URNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MED Stored & lower rates in the groof we Monroe We had Doney at 10 per

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID AT

r Edition, postpaid; l year.....s of a year, per month....ed to any address four weeks for ay Edition; Literary and Relig day Edition, twelve pages... Feekly, postpaid, 1 year.... of a year, per month..... WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

Specimes copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Postfree address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express,
1st-Office order, or in registered eithers, at our risk.

**VERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.*

Bly, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week,
lity, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week,

delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents

AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Thentre. Haverly's Theatre.

tandolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Enrement of the Soldene Troupe. "Chilperic" and

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 95\$.

The South Chicago Collectorship imbroglic has assumed a new phase by the election of MARK KIMBAIL as Collector to fill the vacancy occasioned by MIKE EVANS' continued failure to qualify and serve. The new Collector will have the best wishes of the taxpayers of the South Town for an undisturbed and efficient incumbency, but it is greatly to be feared that his election will only result in opening up new complications and legal proceedings, and that in the end the collection of the taxes will devolve upon the County Treasurer.

The Senate, after retiring to discuss Vermont objections, made short work of the paltry put-up job which Hewirt and Bill INGER sprung upon the Joint Convention. Mr. EDMUNDS, who was naturally expected to do the talking for the Republican side, contemptuously declined to make any argutever, remarking that he would n dignify such a proceeding with a single word. A two-hours' speech of angry, scorching invective could not have more effectually disposed of the whole question. After a brief cussion, the Senate overruled the ob-

The bills relating to the indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies have been postponed by the Senstruntil next December. We think this was se procedure. The last hours of an ex piring Congress, when so many of the mem-bers have been voted out by their constitu-ents, are not a season of honest legislation in the matter of subsidies or other gratuities to large corporations. The railroad cor-porations will lose several of their more ersevering friends who will not be in ate and not in the House at the next ssion. The chances are that the public terests will fare better at the hands of the new Congress, because as a general thing the character of both Houses has been elevated and improved by the elections of last year. At the next session, disturbed and oc-upled by no questions of the Presidential ssion, Congress can give full time to maturing a proper law to compel these railway companies to provide for paying the interest and principal of their indebtedness to the United States.

The basis of a new Louisiana comprois outlined in our Washington dispatches, and, if the reports are true, President HAYES has an excellent prospect of a comparatively easy task in adjusting the difficulties in that State. President Grant is said to have authorized the announcement that instructions will be sent to Gen. Avour at New Orleans modifying that officer's previous instructions to the extent that the intervention of the troops will be wholly withdrawn, and their functions limited to the prevention of bloodshed. This means that PACKARD will be deprived of Federal support, without which, it is believed, he will have no

of papers purporting to be duplicate returns from Vermont was a proceeding so obviously intended for delay and obstruction as to throw discredit upon that gentleman's previous professions of hostility to the plottings use revolutionists. The paper ers are not legitimate, and Mr. Hzwirr knew they were not when he submitted them. None but the Republican Electoral College of Vermont met on the 6th day of December and cast the Electoral vote; thereere, the so-called duplicate return presented by Mr. Hawirr and so brazenly thrust forward by BILL SPRINGER ory and a fraud. It has not even the col of legitimacy that Chonin's vote had, for the latter did go through the form of casting a vote for TILDEN on the 6th of December, while the Vermont pretender did not attempt to meet or act with the Electoral College. The bogus duplicate was not received by the President of the Senate within the time prescribed by law, and he was compelled to ignore its existence. Its presentation in the another case to the Electoral Com-It is a trick that will not win, dent FERRY having tramped it

The Chicago produce markets were gen-rally active yesterday, and the leading de-ariments were stronger. Mess pork closed 0c per bri higher, at \$14.70 cash and \$14.95

higher, at \$1.213 for March and \$1.233 for April. Corn closed firmer, at 39 to for March and 44 to for May. Oats closed steady, at 33c for March and 33 to for April. Rye was 2c lower, at 60c. Barley closed 1c lower, at lower, at 60c. Barley closed in lower, at 46c for March and 45c for April. Hogs were fairly active, and closed firm at 10@15c ad-vance. Sales of common to extra at \$5.85@ 6.15. The cattle market was moderately active, at 10@15c decliné. Sheep were unged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$104.75 in greenbacks at the close.

The vote of South Carolina was yesterday ounted for HAYES and WHEELER in spite of furious and persistent attempts at delay on the part of the House obstructionists. Reeated rulings in the interest of law and order were made by Speaker RANDALL, who remained firm throughout in his determina-tion to frustrate all filibustering attempts, and the numerous votes taken on appeals from his decisions invariably sustained him by majorities which clearly demo futility of further struggles for delay. It will RANDALL that he rose superior to personal and partisan bias, and fearlessly and impartially performed the duties of his high office Ordinarily no especial credit attaches to an officer who obeys the law, but the trying occasion of yesterday was an exceptional case, and Speaker Randall's conduct is worthy of all praise. He was aided by the Republicans and the honorable Democrats in forcing the House to a vote on South Carolina, so that the Senate was notified, the Joint Convention reassembled, and the seven votes of that State were counted for HAYES and WHEELER. Tennéssee and Texas were soon counted for TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and when the two Houses separated to debate the objections to Vermont, the House at once took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

The farewell reception given yesterday i the Capitol at Columbus by President-elec HAYES and Mrs. HAYES was the occasion of the bestowal of a most beautiful tribute of respect and affection by the towns people of the distinguished pair. Neither politics, age, sex, nor condition in life were considered. Democratic citizens united with their Republican neighbors in testifying their high regard for the unostentations gentleman and statesman who was to go from among them to the highest place in the nation, and the their own particular allotment of doings of the memorable day, and came in troops to enjoy the rare privilege of shaking hands with the President of the United States. And the speech made by Gov. HAYES was of the same model modes sort that has already made him famous for saying the best possible thing un der the most delicate and trying circumstances. He repeated the ever-me able words of ABRAHAM LINCOLN upon leaving Springfield, Ill., sixteen years ago-that prayer for the Divine guidance without which he could not succeed, and with which ne could not fail. The exact hour of Gov. HAYES' departure for Washington is not an nounced, but it may be set down as certain that he will be on hand at the right time.

AN INTERESTING INQUEST. The post-mortem examinations have begun n the matter of the defunct SAMUEL J. TIL-DEN and the political associates who follow him to the grave. The inquest is in the hands of his friends, so that the verdict cannot reasonably be said to be unfair to his memory. Yet there seems to be a singular disposition to observe the charitable on to say nothing but good of the dead. That was a Pagan motto, and the friends of Mr. TILDEN, now that he has passed away, go for him in the genuine Christian fashion, using the scalpel ruth-lessly in the interest of the science of poli-The Chicago Times has not been able to hold in any longer, and its pent-up wrath finds the more vigorous expression because of the constraint which it has observed during eight long months. Unlike most of the Demo cratic organs, it does not content itself with a funeral oration over TILDEN, but holds forth over the remains of the entire Democratic party, which it consigns to the grave with a prospect of subsequent cremation. Here is a sample of the style in which the wreck is pictured:

That heterogeneous combination of miscellaneous and peculiar office-hunters called the resurrected Democracy has gone all to pieces again. In fact never, since it was called up from the political which, it is believed, he will have no alternative but an early surrender to the Nicholla Government, which will then hold undisputed sway. The reported plan of compromise goes still further, and contemplates an adjustment something after the fashion of the Wheeler Compromise, whereby the Louisiana Legislature is to elect as United States Senators a Conservative Democrat and a Republican to be designated by a committee of Northern Republicans. As to the first section of the programme, there is little doubt that Federal interference in Louisiana is practically at an end; and it is by no meahs improbable that something like the remainder of the plan may follow in the natural course of events.

The production yesterday by Mr. Hewitt of papers purporting to be duplicate returns from Vermont was a proceeding so obviously intended for delay and obstruction as to

an ybody worthy of mention in its enumers ion of the fag-ends and the rag-tag-andbob-tail, which set up as the Reform party some months since. "Dry-Bones" is a sort of generic term that will include almost any of the pre-Adamic politicians that have been rattling around the coffin of the last sixteen years. "Bourbon" is more specific, and may either refer to that numerous faction of Democracy which never forgets and never learns anything, or to the favorite beverage of the Democratic rank-and-file. "Liberals" is a term evidently applied to thos gentlemen who were liberal enough to hold office under the Republican party as long as they could, and afterwards liberal enough to hold office under the Democratic party if they could get it, -in fact, not bigoted as to party and excessively tolerant as to office. "Soreheads," we fear, is intended to apply particularly to such gentlemen as Judge PRUMBALL, ex-Gov. PALMER, GEORGE W. JULIAN, etc., who did not love their country less but office more. "Grangers" refers to that class of well-meaning but mistaken yeomanry that vainly looked to the Democratic party for emancipation from the imaginary ills they have suffered at the hands of aginary ills they have suffered at the hands of monopolists. "Free-Traders" and "Bullionists" are referred to sneeringly because they made a common bed with the "Protectionists" and "Rag-Lunatics" in the hope of dividing the spoils. "Calhounists" and "Nationalists" lay down together like the lion and the lamb, but the experiment was not successful, and the "Calhounists" swallowed the "Nationalists" at a single mouthful of any other colitical statements. Ments closed fo higher, at 5c for loose shoul-lers, 7 fc for short-ribs, and 8 fc for short-ful. If any other political extremes occur to add to the complication of the diseases which proved fatal. A morbid and absorbing ap-petite for spoils, suddenly and finally disap-pointed, naturally set these antagonizing olitical forces by the ears, and the result is

Having thus disposed of the body by signing it to the purifying fires which alone can fuse such a heterogeneous mass of refuse politicians, the *Times* turns its attention to the head and tail of this lusus natura. The head, variously known as TILDEN, "Uncl SAMMY," "Slippery SAM," "Old Unsu fruct," etc., is denominated "a slip-pery New York politician"; and the tail—the irrepressible Mr. HENDRICKS— is mildly dismissed as "a facing-all-ways Indiana demagogue." Having thus demo ished head, tail, body, arms, legs, and suc membra disjecta as could be found in the general wreck, the Times concludes that the resurrected fag-ends of the putrid dict; but, like an intelligent and patriotic Coroner, the Times also draws a moral, and seeks to make the disaster a lesson for the future benefit of the American people. Its advice is that "the true course of wisdom for the again shipwrecked spoils Democracy is, then, to immediately dis its organization, which no longer exists as a means to any political end, but only as an instrumentality of futile and useless contest against the official class for the possession of the spoils." Which means that repentance comes too late, and that TILDEN and his motley crew must not merely give up the ghost, but at the same time abandon all hope We are not disposed to find fault with this

omprehensive verdict. The examination has been too thorough, searching, and scientific to admit of any criticism on the finding. If it had come from a Republican Coroner, we might have thought that party prejudice had injected a little rancor in the summing-up. Had it come from some one outside of politics, we would have said that it was an ungenerous dislike of po-litical men and affairs; but coming, as it does, from an expert and one who has been on terms of the closest intimacy for several months with "the slippery New York politician," with the "facing-all-ways Indiana demagogue," with the "Bourbons, Liberals, Soreheads, Grangers, Protectionists, Free-Traders, Bullionists, Rag-Lunatics, Calhounists, and Nationalists," and with the whole set of "resurrected fag-ends of the putrid reminiscence," the verdict must be accepted as of one who knows whereof he speaks. In fact, it is a sort of confession. It comes rather late, it is true, but better late than never. The Times only tells now what it might have told at any moment within the last eight months. What may appear like a revelation to some innocent people is as familiar as household words in the Times establishment. It may be that this verdict has long been in type, like many obituary notices in newspaper offices, only awaiting the announcement of final dissolution for publication. There is only one thing which was not brought out as fully as i might have been, but that was naturally a delicate point. We refer, of course, to the circumstance that the Times, conscious all along of the absurdly-heterogeneous and conspicuously-disreputable non-affinities scraped spoils, did not hesitate to make their cause its own, but scrambled, and lied, and bulldozed as vigorously as the poorest and most desperate of the whole lot to reach the coveted prize. Evidently "independent journal ism," as represented by the Chicago Times. must be tossed into the common pit along with the other putrid remains it has enume

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS. The House of Representatives at Spring field has passed the resolution to appoint a Joint Committee of the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Commissioners of the Chicago parks. The objections to the passage of the resolution were to the manne which this investigation should take place. The investigation itself is a proper one. No body of men intrusted with the power to incur public debt and make expenditures of public money should be exempt from investigation. That investigation should be compulsory, and at least annual. There should be no escape from it, and the Park laws should be amended so as to require an annualinvestigation. Charges have been made in the Legislature against the Commissioners, and it would be manifestly improper not t have them investigated promptly and thoroughly. We understand that, while the Commissioners have protested against the accusa tions made, and the seeming indorsement thereof by the resolution, they have at no time objected to the investigation itself. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Senate will not oppose or de-lay the investigation, which at the shortest can hardly take less than two and probably three months. If the investigation s to be a thorough and a searching one, and there should be none other, it should be begun without delay in order to be completed within any reasonable continuation of the

session of the Legislature. The people of this city are especially interhaving the whole park business thoroughly and completely ventilated. The proceedings of the Commissioners began eight years ago, and many of the transactions panic. The accounts of the Commiss are numerous; their purchases, their r ceipts, and their expenditures, covering a long period of years, should be overhauled, scrutinized, and made public. The people have a right to this information; they have to bear the taxation and have to foot the bills; it is their money that is expended, and they have the right to know what is done with it. It is a matter of right and of interest for them to know whether these park commissi been honestly and wisely administer or whether the public have been defrauded or their confidence abused, corruptly or through negligence or the incompeter the Commissioners. If there has been wrong committed, let the facts be made known, and the responsibility placed where it belongs, and measures taken to remedy that wrong and prevent its repetition. If the affairs of the parks have been honestly administered, then the public have the right to know that

The Park law has always contained a pro vision that, upon the application of a certain number of citizens, the Judges of the courts shall investigate any charge made. This is not sufficient. The law should require that il. Lard closed 25c per 100 hs higher, 5 cash and \$9.97; \$\@\$10.00 for April. losed fo higher, at 5c for loose shoulful. If any other political extremes occur to Highwines were steady, at \$1.06. If any other political extremes occur to squiet and weak. Wheat closed 15c

lodged with the Judges of the several courts, because they were here on the spot and could intervene to arrest improper action, and knew personally the character and fitness of the men appointed. It was also done to re-move the appointment of these Commission-ers from party politics. It was a large public ousiness transaction, in nowise connected with politics and forming no part of party

stronage.

Another benefit to result from this investi ration will be a full and complete expose of the real-estate job to compel the payment of enormous prices for land not yet paid for. By all means, let us have the investigation, it takes all the summer, and let the public have full information as to the "true inwardness" of the whole business from first

THE CAUCUS INSTRUCTIONS. The members of the Republican canons at Springfield have exceeded themselves.

They have instructed Judge DAVID DAVIS to proceed without delay and urge Gov. HAYES to appoint Gen. LOGAN Secretary of War. Such a resolution, under any circumstances, would have been impudent and cor temptible, but addressed to Judge Davis by the members of that caucus it becomes laug able in the extreme. Considering the fact that that caucus refused to vote for or allow any of its members to vote for any Repub lican except Gen. Logan, and thereby de feated the election of any Republic attempt to instruct Judge Davis, who was elected in spite of the caucus, as to what he shall do in his official capacity as Senator, i especially a cool proceeding. The argument on which this resolution seems to rest is, that Gen Logan has for over six years had the dispensation of Federal patronage in the State of Illinois; that, being a candidate fo Senator, he was under an obligation to care of and provide for needy men out of office in the Legislature who supported him; that had he been elected he would have honorably executed all his contracts . that Indea Davis allowed himself to be elected Senator, in spite of the superior claims of Gen. Logan, and has therefore deprived the latter of l official position, of his official title to administer patronage, and left him unable to provide for the men who had sacrificed themselves for him at Springfield; that if Gen. LOGAN, upon leaving the Senate, could take a place in the Cabinet of President HAYES, he would be in a position where he could control Federal appointments, and could still take care of the friends who had staked all their hopes on his success. Looking upon the situation from this point of view, the caucus expected that Judge Davis would regard himself as having inflicted a personal injury on the members of the caucus, and that, knowing him to be a humane man, a charitable and kind man, they resolved to instruct him to go immediately to President HAYES, and implore him to take Gen. Logan

into his Cabinet. Judge Davis, however, is not a politicial of the machine kind; he is decidedly in favor of a reform of the whole civil service system, and by his counsel defended and sustained Secretary Bristow in his efforts against the whole tribe of whisky and other revenue thieves who used their offices to plunder the country and degrade the public service. What weight the instruction of the caucus at Springfield will have with him may be easily estimated. Nevertheless, the caucus, intent upon having some special friend at court to redeem the promises and gratify the expectations of the late Senatorial campaign, have not hesitated to instruct the Judge to advise Mr. Haves who to appoint in his Cabinet.

It is true, Senator OGLESBY is not under any special obligation to the present caucus, and has full as many persons applying to him his associates in the House hardly need this resolution to inspire them with the necessity for having Gen. Logan appointed to the Cabinet of President HAYES. In fact, it 18 hardly just to suppose that Gov. HAYES, in looking over the country for the proper men to make up an anti-machine and a re form Administration, has overlooked Gen. LOGAN, or has not gravely considered the propriety and expediency of making him an official counselor. If to these facts Judge Davis will only obey the instructions of th Springfield caucus, the chances that Illinois will be represented in the next Cabinet may be quoted as " fair to middling, with an un uncertain tendency in the market."

We should like to ask the Cook County delegation to Springfield what has become of Senator Kehon's bill providing for holding the city and town spring elections on the same day. The bill passed the Senate with but a single dissenting vote, and now it seems to be buried in the House. The constituents of the Cook County members expect them to look it up and bring it to a vote immediately. It will need prompt adoption to enable the people to avail themselves of its operation this spring. The first bill of Senator Kehoe's, to which we refer, simply provides for bringing two elections on th same day that now occur only a couple of weeks apart. Not an honest objection can be raised to it by either party. It is a bill to save time, turmoil, money, and political oumming, and to bring out as large a vote for town officers as for city officers, instead of permitting a clique of scalawags to elect the former. Senator Кинов has introduced another bill, supplementing the first, which will enable the same judges to serve at both elections and provide a ballot-box for town officers at every precinct where city officers are voted for. There will be no difficulty in passing this second bill as soon as the first shall become a law, and it only need be amended by substituting the Town Supervisor in the place of Collect or in constituting the Canvassing Board for town elections. But it had better be passed without this amendment than not passed at all. The first step to this end is to pass the original bill in the House, fixing the two tions on the same day, and the Cook County members should see that it is brought up without any further delay. Besides the Town Elections bill, there is

another before the Illinois Legislature in which the people of Cook County have a rital interest, and which seems to have been buried out of sight. We refer to the bill introduced by Senator Robinson, legislating the present County Commissioners out of office and enabling the people of Cook County to elect an entire new Board every year on a general ticket. A bill of similar import was introduced in the House by Rep-resentative Hicker, but we haven't heard

listening to the public plunderers preference to the plundered taxpayers. are also aware that the Board's \$7,000 attorney has been at Springfield to lobby against the bill, but we did not suppose he had the same control of the Illinois Legisla-ture that he has of the Cook County Commissioners. Then what is the matter? Why is the bill not passed? Why is it not even called up? We can give the friends of the County Ring due notice that the people will resent a failure to provide the only that is attainable, and the Ring itself may take notice that not a dollar of bonds will ever be voted by the people of Cook County for proceeding with the construction of the Court-House so long as the funds shall be, at the disposition of the present corrupt Board.

and the state of t

To-day a plat of five acres, located at the corner of Forty-sixth street and the Grand Boulevard, is the property of ALFEED COWLES, in 1809 basiness manager and one of the proprietors of THE

manager and one of the proprietors of THE TRIBUNE.

HORACE WHITE owns in Sec. 15 a tract of some eight acres. Horace White was in 1869 managing THE TRIBUNE.—Inter-Ocean, Feb. 28.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Allow me to say, if it is of any interest to anybody, that I do not own a foot of land in South Chicago, Hyde Park, or Lake,—that I have not owned any land in the vicinity of the South South Chicago. South Park at any time during the past six years,—that I never received any "dona-tion" of any kind, direct or indirect, from, for, or concerning the South Park, or its promoters, or any land, or "land option." The columns of the Inter-Ocean (or its ancestor the Republican) of March 24, 1871, contains a complete refutation

Mr. ALERED COWLES is now in Enrope, but will say in his absence that I know positively that he never received any land, or land option, as a donation from, for, or concerning the South Park or its promoters. Whatever land he Park or its promoters. Whatever land he bolds he bought in the open market at its fair cash value, and paid for it the full consideration -the seller not being one of the promoters of the South Park.

A POOL'S ADVICE.

A letter of Mr. George Alfred Townsen to the President-elect of the United States may the unthinking multitude, who have not bee accustomed to attach equal significance to th doings and savings of the two persons conserned. There is, however, at least one person in this broad universe who thought such a let-ter was called for. Mr. Townsend was the nan. He not only thought that the time had come for him to speak out, but felt that he must speak out at considerable length, and that his thoughts deserved to be spread broadcast through the country. He therefore addressed a otter two columns long to Gov. HAYES through the Cincinnati Enquirer, advising the President elect as to the policy he must pursue, in general and in particular, if he desired to have the support and esteem of GEORGE ALFRED TOWN SEND and the rest of the country. There has apparently been no inquiry Mr. Townsend as to whether Gen HAYES wants his support; it is sufficient for him to know that the President will probably want the support of the rest of the country, nd the words of Townsend, he vainly ines, may be taken to represent the views of a considerable number of thinking men. But it is not so much a question what Townsen thinks or imagines, as it is what he says; he does not habitually think at ail, and he talks a great deal, in print and out. The present letter The opening paragraph is a marvel in its way,

The opening paragraph is a marvel in its way, and worthy of reproduction. It runs thus:

Gov. Hayes—Sin: Without the consciousness of impertinence or the moline of notoriely, I take this form of addressing a newspaper letter to you.

You are probably to be President. The clock travels with a tick of relief toward the 4th of March, when the dispute about house-moving will be done, and the White House receive its tenant. The awakening instincts of spring flutter like the pulses of millions of men, to array all Government in order and start to growth. At this like the pulses of millions of men, to array all Government in order and start to growth. At this time it is well that the Chief Magistrate should be-gin the work of the season with an open mind, a sense of his consecration, and gratitude to his countrymen and his Gob.

Mr. TOWNSEND doubtless speaks the exact truth when he says he is not conscious of "im-pertinence or the motive of notoriety"; if he

were conscious of these characteristics he not be the simple child of nature that he is; he lose all interest as a psychological study. The consists in the fact that, with the serenity of now he shall act in all the perplexities of his impending official career; what his party affilia-tions shall be, how he shall treat the South, the proper relations for him to hold with newspapers and newspaper-correspondents, the en-couragement he should give to science and scientific men, the discretion he should use in the exercise of the veto power, the Cabinet he should select, the men he should avoid and those he should affect. We are really suradvise the President as to his family affairs. What can Hayrs know of the etiquette of the White House? How can Mrs. HAYES be qualiled to select her cook? Are there not marriage able children in the family who are in danger of being mismatched? The management of all these affairs ought to be ABC to Mr. Townimportant matters. Here's a word as to the future Secretary of State, who, it appears, Mr. TOWNSEND selected some time ago:

Tounsemb selected some time ago:

Governor, your Cabinet will probably be a disappointment. Do as well as you will, and still there will be lacking the elements of heroism in your Cabinet. I suppose you will make Mr. Evarus Secretary of State; that seems to be understood. No man is more respectable, but what a predecessor he will hev; that proud old Knickerbocker, in whose nostrils is the noble pride of a Dutch-American gentleman! Probably the Sherman family will have a great place in your counsels. That is an able family. Joun has less genius, but more sense, than the General. I always think highly of men who captured good wives, though I may not agree with the men. To affect a wise, pure woman, and then to make her happy, even in a certain degree, implies character somewhere. The Sherman brothers, John and Tecump. have snperior wives. John Sherman used to keep some bad company. I hope he has corrected it. I mean Dick Pansons, among others. Gen. Sherman is a man of dictatorial spirit, who meddles too much and too madly with other deserving peopie. We all have a little fear here that your full energy of character will not develop, and that somebody will coddle you. For Goo's sake, give us Ruthelprond B. Haves in the President, and not some presuming usurper behind the throne.

The Secretary of the Interior is not on any account, Mr. Townsend says, to come from

count, Mr. Townsend says, to come from Iowa, and BLAINE and EUGENE HALE are to be discouraged. The letter inaptly closes with the remark of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina, that it was a long time between drinks, which Mr. Townsend certainly cannot have found the case while he was engaged upon the composition of this let-ter. The country will look with interest for the early publication of Mr. Townsend's letters of advice, which, we understand, are in course of preparation, to the crowned heads of Europe the saints, the devil and his angels; and es pecially will all desire to see what words of con olation Mr. Townsend may have to address to TIDDEN. Whatever they may be, the country will pity Sammer; consolation from Townsend will be the worst experience of all the old man's

The Chicago Times is still at it. Haring ex hausted its epithets for individual Democrat Congressmen, it now takes the whole Demo congressmen, it now takes the whole Democratic party and covers it with mud. We are informed that it is "a heterogeneous combination of miscellaneous and peculiar office-hunters," "an incoherent accumulation of disjointed fragments," "a collection of political dry bones of extinct party animals," "political odds and ends of the earth," "old grave-yard politician "through the property of the prop of either of them lately. What is the reason?
We know that the bill is opposed by the Commissioners now in office, and their clique of contractors and subordinates; but they are the only people in Cook County who are the only people in cook County who are opposed to it, and we can scarcely its candidates is "a slippery New York poll-

tician," and the other a "facing-ali-ways Indiana demagogue." For once we can heartily and thoroughly agree with our contemporary. THE TRIBUNE congratulates the Times that it has at last vindicated its claim to being an independent journal. But, having stigmatized the ratic party in general and both its cand why does it not complete the job and tell us honestly what it thinks of itself! Or has it ex-hausted itself, so that words will not do justice to the subject?

As the time approaches for Mr. HAYES to en ter upon the duties of the Presidential office, advice of all sorts is showered upon him by all sorts of people. All kinds of policies are mapped out for him, all kinds of Cabinets are conped out for him, all kinds of Capinets are constructed for him, and all sorts of duties are thrust upon him, by the popular sovereigns. Advice pours in upon him through the mails, in personal interviews, and in the daily press. No man in the world to-day is so thoroughly advised as to just what course he should pursue. Among others, the New York Tribuse and the New York Herald, neither of which papers ex-actly knew what they wanted or whom they were supporting through the campaign, are as profuse in their tenders of advice as if they had fought, bled, and died for him. The Her

Sought, bled, and died for him. The Hardsesays:

Mr. Hayes will enter on the Presidential office in a very peculiar manner, bound to heat up the old wounds; to create harmony between the sections; to be an unpartisan President. The manner in which he was chosen, the extremely narrow majority which is claimed for him even by the most zealous Republicans, admonish him, if he needs the admonition, that he is not the President of a party, but of the whole people. In fact, all the circumstances attending his elevation place him necessarily above the control of party influences, and lead the country to expect of him in an uncommon degree independence of party trammels and traditions.

The Tribune has this advice to offer: The Tribuse has this advice to offer:

Mr. Hayrs cannot afford to consult Republican partisans alone. He will be compelled to seek the support of the best men at the North and the most progressive men at the South who have not been identified with the Republican party. In short, circumstances will compel him to be precisely what the country has desired and needed, — a traly national President. Mr. Hayrs desires, as his letter of acceptance proves, to do better than his party has done. Absolute necessity will reinforce desire. The circumstances under which he will enter the White-Hanse will compel him to bring to his support Northern men who trusted him, but distrusted his party, and Southern men who are sick of fatal alliance with Northern Copperheads.

As Mr. Hayes cannot be expected to follow the advice of all his friends without serious em-barrassment and national confusion, would it not be advisable for some of his friends especially those who have come in at the eleventh hour, to let up a little and hold on to their

Under the heading of "Donations to News paper Men," COLEHOUR, DUNLEVT & Co. at tempt to start a back fire on such of the press as are opposed to paying them \$5,750 per acre for swamp land in the Southeast Park, when the tract is actually not worth one-tenth of the sum for any private purpose, unless it be for raising frogs. They "inspire" the following

naising frogs. They in the Ring organ:

On the 1st day of October, 1870, JOSEPH MEDILL purchased a five-acre tract, bounded on the northeast by Hyde Park avenue, on the east by Woodlawn avenue, and on the south by Forty-fifth street, which he now owns. It is located in a section eligible to decided increase in value, in view of improvements of the future.

The date of the purchase, size, and location of the lot are correctly given. The parties who "donated" the land were NUTT & BROOKS upon the receipt by them of \$45,000, or \$9.000 per acre. One reason for selecting this piece of ground, which looks out on the lake, was that it was a considerable distance from any park or the lot to COLEHOUR. DUNLEVY & Co. on as liberal terms as he obtained it, notwithstanding its "eligibility to decided increase in value, in view of improvements of the future," means, we suppose, the value that will be im-parted thereto by taxing it to pay C., D. & Co. half a million of dollars for eighty acres of swamp-land down near Calumet.

It is not surprising that the Springfield cau-cus of Republicans abandoned their project of making up a record of the Senatorial caucus after Representative Easton exposed the per-fidy of the majority of the caucus to the Refidy of the majority of the caucus to the Republican party to which they profess allegiance. Theirs was not a Republican, but a Logan, caucus, and their purpose was not to elect a Republican Senator, but to elect Logan, or, in default thereot, let the election go into the hands of their opponents. Mr. Easton demonstrated very clearly that Mr. Washburn's certainly, and Judge Lawrence probably (both starling Responses desired. Judge LAWRENCE probably (both sterling Republicans, and in every way qualified for the po-sition), might have been elected. LAWRENCE at no time received the full REPUBLICAN vote. At one time WASHBURNE received as high as eighteen Democratic votes, and four Democrats by agreement with Easton, of which he notified the caucus beforehand, voted all one desert Logan, though it had been demonstrated by several days' voting that LOGAN could not be elected. As to good Republicanism, Mr. Eas-ron's record is more enviable than that of the LOGAN men who defeated the choice of a Republican Senator to succeed their pet states-

The New York Sun makes a virtue of necessity and gracefully recedes from its filibustering

While we hold these views with unshaken confidence in their correctness, we do not see how those who differ from them, who believe the Electoral Commission constitutional, and who voted in favor of referring the subject of the Presidential election to the Commission, can consistently refuse to proceed with the count because an untoward result has become a forgone conclusion. If they have sworn to their own hurt, that affords them no excuse for changing. It is almost literally a case of honor among thieves.

As a sovereign balm for Democratic disappointment, the Sus suggests that the House, after the count shall have been made, can pass a resolution setting forth that, "in its

pass a resolution setting forth that, "in its deliberate judgment, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, has been duly elected President of the United States and RUMBERFORD B. HAYES has not been duly

Even the rabidest of the Southern fire-eaters are deserting the Northern Democrata, and branding them as poltroons and cowards. The furious Vicksburg Herald takes the back track and notifies the Northern Democrats that the South might as well take care of herself hereafter. It deciares to the Northern people, "If they will give us that policy of non-interference and generous kindness we so much need, we for one are opposed to continuing a contest with cowards as partners." From the following utterance, we may infer that the dissolution of partnership is a permanent one: "Before another Presidential election rolls round, if this policy is carried out, sectionalism will be buried and the contest will be a different issue—indeed it may be under parties with different names and with different banners flying."

Bine-Glass Deception," combats Gen. Pleas-ONTOX's theories of electricity:

The bine-glass manual refers to Szuwealen's re-searches, which go to show that the blue and violet rays are the most active in determining the decomposition of carbonic acid in plants. This statement the Scientific American says, has been

totally disproved by Dr. Von BERGLE, and the seperior efficacy of the yellow ray in decomposite carbonic acid has been shown by Prof. J. DRAFER. VOOSE, PREFYER, SELIH, and PLACETIM. Gen. PLEASONTON'S assumption that vooler rays have a magnetizing power on steel is also "The violet glass acts purely as a shade for the creasing the intensity of soiar light, and is simple fact lies the sole virtue (if any there be) at the glass."

A dispatch to the New York Sun (Turns

paper) says:

The Southern sympathizers among the R
ans express much satisfaction over the action
Southern Democrats in helping to defeat. Have no concern. Assure our Southern brethmen that I am impressed with the necessity of a complete change of men and policy. I shall stand by the policy outlined in my letter of last summer.

With this assurance from headquarters the Literals are making converts among the Southern men, and boildly announce it settled that the count will proceed without further unusual interruption.

Eight thousand dollars were sent to Oregon to buy a Republican Elector, who was so "partisan" that he refused to sell out, resisting the patriotic persuasions of Kelly as well as the cool cash of Tilden. If he had accepted the bribe, the Chicago Times and the whole buildering press would have halled him as a noise state of the bribe, and the second that the had risen above the temporal

party. We care little for the loss of the Presidency. It is the sardonic leer of the postmaster and the malignant scale of the whisky-gauger that disturbe us.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

If the bulldozers had succeeded in counting in Tilden, how does the Enquirer suppose our side would have stood the "smiles" of the new stood and the stood and the second and the stood and the

Chonin can retire with the proud satisfacti that, if he played the part of a scoundrel i Tilden, he made the "old man" pay for

pretty handsomely. The people have been deceived, sucked in, and ikewise BRADLEY fooled. — Cincinnati Enquirer. Will-you never get done a-Chonin' about it!

Germany is now spending \$80,000,000 a year on her army, and France \$108,000,000. The new German Parliamenwis face to face, for the first time, with an Imperial deficit.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart has given to her brother, Mr. Charles T. Clinch, the venerable ex-Assistant Collector of the Port, property worth \$50,000, and has allowed him an annuity of \$10,000.

Mr. W. J. Florence, the comedian, has worked into his play, "The Mighty Dollar," a new political allusion by adding to the usual catch-phrase "By a large majority"—the words "Seven to

The Cincinnati Gazette notices that the American poets who appeal to the popular heart are growing old. Longfellow, Lowell, Whittler, and Heimes have eached passed three-score, and we have no young poets in training to succeed them.

The New York Essaing Post continues to publish high-toned paragraphs in regard to the functions of literary criticism. It would do well to explain its literary department whether one of these functions is to exact advertisements from the person

Kate Field writes that the London custom of put ting prices in guineas is a palpable swindle.

never knew the case where a purchaser said be
"I will not talk guineas—I will give you as a
pounds as you ask guineas," but what the
was accepted.

was accepted.

The veteran French politician, M. Baspall cently exerted his influence against the electih his nephew to the Assembly because the consented to be married at church, and selled consented to be married.

Papal dispensation on account of his be the forbidden degrees of relationship to "Boys, for the most part," observes the Lond Spectator, "think but little of the power of accumulating wealth, and, moreover, think of it rathe slightingly." This peculiarity of the class is generally developed first, no doubt, in the innocessible of per-top and marbles. sports of peg-top and marbles, when it may get ally be noticed that the spirit of acquisitive does not in any measure control the youthful? does not in any measure control the ings; love of art urges boys to win.

answer all the purposes desired.

"The intellectual affinity which made Smolisit the favorite author of Dickens," says a writer in the Cornhill Magazins, "is scarcely as close as that which commended Fleiding to Thackeray.

The grass but of Fielding's satire is, as he tells us, affectation; the affectation which he specially hass is that of straight-laced morality; Thackeray's satire is more generally directed against the particular affectation called smobbishness; but the evil principle attacked by either writer is merely one avatar of the demon assailed by the other."

Mrs. Hanaford, having been turned out of her pulpet in Jersey City, has organized a new Unitarian society, and proposes to ruin if she cannot rule; thus are the sweetness and light of woman's nature occasionally worked up into something far different. Miss Oliver, on the other hand, seam to be gesting along famously with the Methodists.

different. Miss Oliver, on the other hand, sate to be gesting along famously with the Methods She is college-bred, can read the classics, is puerful in exercises, and has no feelings to speak except a "nameless longing" and a "vague s rest" arising from the present uncertainty she the Greek accent.

the Greek accent.

An amazing story about Mr. John Taylor Johnston is in circulation in New York. It is to the effect that, having lost everything except his picture by the decline in Jersey Central, and having hearly mortgaged these, he took want little was left to him from the proceeds of the sale and invested every penny of it in Jersey Central at 26. The stock has since touched 10 cents. Mr. Johnston's entire fortune has thus been absorbed in this unfortunate road, of which he was so long Presides and Manager. His faith in its rescources has been abundantly teetified.

Mr. Gilder, the keeper of "The Old Cabinet"

pass a resolution setting forth that, "in its deliberate judgment, Samuel J. Tilden, has been duly elected President of the United States and Ruzhersond B. Hayrs has not been duly elected." If, as has been inimated, the Swareflects Mr. Tilden's sentiments, it would seem that Mr. Tilden's sentiments, it would seem that Mr. Tilden's sentiments, it would seem that Mr. Tilden's desirous of having the last word,—to which no one will seriously object.

The United States Economist gives a reason for the sudden success of Brin Hill. in becoming Senator from Georgia. The Economist says:

As usual at the seesion after election, the lody is out in force at Washington, and an especially large section of this selectable body is working night and day to carry through Col. Ton Scorr's scheme for Government aid to the Texas or Southern Pacific Railroad. The influences at work to secure success are more powerful and far-reaching than is commonly supposed, as is well illustrated by the recent Senatorial election in Georgia. Senator Noswoon, a gentleman of irreproachable and unassailable honor, of excellent capacity and of statesmanlike views, being true to the best injerests of his country and his section, refused so commit himself to the Texas Pacific scheme. Ix-Gen. Jostra C. Bonows, baving invested a large sum in the road, and being laxious for Government aid in the coad, and being laxious for Government aid in the coad, and being laxious for Government and in the road, and being laxious for Government and in the road, and being laxious for Government and the road, and being laxious for Government and the road, and being laxious for Government and the section of the Southern fire-eaters are deserting the Northern Democrats, and branding them as politroons and cowards. The furious Vicksburg Herald takes the back track and notifies the Northern Democrats that the South might as well take care of herself hereafter. It deciares to the Northern people, "If they will give us that policy of non-interference and generous kindness we

found questions which are sufficiently issued order regulating the tintinasbulations of a children of church-bells in an aristocratic neighborhood timated that the matter would not have be worthy of attention had it not concerned the part of such important people. The Court suggests strokes per minute as about the right that mode of ringing having been tested by custom in the Presbyterian Church upon aquare below. But there really does not seem be a proper allowance here for the comparing friskiness of the Presbyterian and Episcopal nominations; what is fast for the one is slow the other. A Presbyterian girl might dance to music of a bell that gave six strokes per minute an Episcopal girl would demand the liveliest is ure of Strauss, without which she would gate to dance at all.

STATE AFF.

Yesterday's Procee the Illinois 1 Carpenters.

Undue Clerical Haste i the Park Resolution the Senate. The Matter to Engage th

ously To-Morro Senator Joslyn Indi Delving in State

Intricacies

of Both Houses Sim

The Afternoon Sessi House Given to the Reading of Bi

A Monstrous Legislative petrated on the Peop dianapolis.

Rusiness Transacted in the of Minnesota and Wi

TLLINOIS. THE SOUTH PARK Special Dispatch to The Tr SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—V that excites no little comment, House, bright and early this mor for transmission to the Senate Investigation resolutions, and, Senate convened, hastened to that body. At the same time it everybody a motion to recommade in the House, but such wi ble dispatch with which from the Clerk of the House the resolution of the Senate, that it was do House the motion to reconside tered. The affair has excited

some Quier comm of the Clerk's office filled the the Haines Legislature, and th his department that the far bill" was stolen when the bill Governor's signature to become Soon after the opening of Wilderman entered the motion the vote by which the South P were yesterday adopted, and would call it up to-morrow. In the Senate the resolutions special order for to-morrow, so t will to-morrow be occupied with

In the House the bill legislat South Park Commissioners out providing for the appointment by the Governor was introduced and referred to the Committee

DELINQUENT TAX-L.
Mr. Matthews, from the Companie, reported back, with recompt do pass, the bill of Mr. Irwin which abolishes the delinquen ment job. This is the bill here present law is required to be ; evitable errors in which cost-ands of dollars of taxes annua

The same Committee also formally Mr. Kearney's bill County Boards may rebate the property that has oeen destroys PARTIALLY-ORGANIZED.

The Judiciary Committee also favorably ar. Powell's bill for

invorably Mr. Powell's bill for of property in counties not organization between the 1st 1st of July, in place of the 1st A BAD BILL

lat of July, in place of the lat now worded.

The same Committee also re without recommendation int Goodrich providing for an extite collection of the taxes of which was ordered to be printerabout and will not pass.

Barach of Printer The sale to the Chicago The hand reporter employed by the tigating Committee, of the naken by him before that Coression, will be called to the House by Mr. Crocker as a bithat must not pass unnoticed the testimony itself is, that we state Printer on the printing allowed to overdraw about \$2, than that amount is now distract for binding. The mater out by the investigation thus relative to the manner in which done and the estimates a made has been practically ign The swamp-Land Agent Taylor's resolution charges State Swamp-Land Agent hat to obstruct degislation to matters, also that he has speculate in swamp-land scrip was laid over for one week.

The Judiciary Committee unanimous recommendation Merritt's Life-Insurance bill. that provides that, after havi accepted premiums upon a shall be stopped from setting misrepresentation, or fraud bin making the contract.

in making the contract.
AGAINST TAX-FIG

Mr. Fosbender introduced
that no property-owner who
his taxes shall be allowed

that no property-owner who his taxes shall be allowed courts of this State.

HUMANTY.

Mr. Robinson, of Fulton providing for the use of ane the hangman's noose when is to be inflicted.

Mr. Taylor, of Kankake, providing for the appointment to locate and purchase a si insane asylum.

THE AFTERNOON of the House was devoted ing of bills.

ing of bills.

REVENUE MATTERS IN
In the Senate the Francame up on second reading.
Mr. Bash moved to refer Committee, so that the whod considered by that Committee Messrs. Kehoe and Robreferune, which, however, c.
The Anthony bill, with the tee's amendments, then careading, and, on motion of A referred to the Revenue Committee can now agree why reporting a recommend. by reporting a recommend other, make any clash in two bills impossible. The nearly alike that there can be why anybody who favors the the other.

Mr. Delaney introduced a he election of Presidential pressional Districts instead the State at large.

ILLINOIS KU-S

A bill was reported from Committee appropriating & Williamson County for cot and expenses paid to securithe Crain-Bulliner assassins, propriates \$3,000 to reimbur for her share of the like exp

New York Sun (TILDER

sure our Southern brethren in the necessity of a complete in the necessity of a summer.

To mheadquarters the Libtra mong the Southern menuscular that the count will a number of the necessity of a complete in the necessity of a necessity of a complete in the necessity of a neces

lars were sent to Oregon Elector, who was so " parl to sell out, resisting the of Kelly as well as the If he had accepted the ass and the whole buildone halled him as a noble above the trammels of

loss of the Presidency. It the postmaster and the ma-nisky-gauger that disturbe ad succeeded in counting he Enquirer suppose our the "smiles" of the new

th the proud satisfaction part of a scoundrel for "old man" pay for it n deceived, sucked in, and d.—Cincinnati Enquirer. one a-Chonin' about it?

MAT. ling \$80,000,000 a year on \$108,000,000. The new ace to face, for the first

given to her brother, Mr. enerable ex-Assistant Col-ty worth \$50,000, and has of \$10,000.

he comedian, has worked ghty Dollar," a new po-to the usual catch-phrase "—the words "Seven to

e-score, and we have no Post continues to publish regard to the functions of uld do well to explain in hether one of these func-

he Loadon custom of put-a palpable swindle. She re a purchaser said boldly, —I will give you as many eas," but what the offer

politician, M. Raspall, rece against the election of
mbly because the latter
at church, and solicited a
count of his being within
relationship to his bride.
The observes the London
tifle of the power of accupreover, think of it rather
iarity of the class is gendoubt, in the innocent
bles, when it may genersplit of acquisitiveness
control the youthful feela to win.

t, who may fairly be set c, asks his local editor, h strychnine sufficiently id seal and butcher the animal if not stolen!" so peculiarly constructed this useful manner; but hing in his system will

y which made Smollett
f Dickens," says a
Magazine, "is scarceit which commended.
The great
re is, as he tells us,
which he specially hates
morality: Thackeray's
inceted against the parsnobbishness; but the
y either writer is merely
stalled by the other." sealled by the other."
been turned out of her
erganized a new Unies to ruin if she cannot
as and light of woman's
d up into something far
the other hand, seems
alt with the Methodists.
ad the classics, is powno feelings to speak of,
ng "and a "vague unseent uncertainty about

Mr. John Taylor John-w York. It is to the ef-

"The Old Cabinet" traited with the kind imployed as Professors irican colleges. There is in such positions, erature is when they geniuses as Profeser thinks, is not great; e to see it run occaults as Harvard had in the Longfellow, and, an named Lowell. radical newspaper in and the United States in his way back from cusation gave him a lose of his popularity stock in trade. It on the testimony of gers. "No Frenchech," and they: "no the United States." bach owes his name hink highly of them. It is announced in to Mrs. Newton killsmet" known to to have been written there the books are there has been a missecher has lately behere has been a missecher has lately bepreplexing and propose can at present

STATE AFFAIRS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Illinois Law-Carpenters.

Undue Clerical Haste in Rushing the Park Resolutions to the Senate.

The Matter to Engage the Attention of Both Houses Simultaneously To-Morrow.

Senator Joslyn Industriously Delving in State-House Intricacies.

The Afternoon Session in the House Given to the Second Reading of Bills.

A Monstrous Legislative Outrage Perpetrated on the People of Indianapolis.

Business Transacted in the Legislatures of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

ILLINOIS.

THE SOUTH PARK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpield, Ill., Feb. 28.—With an alacrity that excites no little comment, the Clerk of the House, bright and early this morning, had ready for transmission to the Senate the South Park Investigation resolutions, and, as soon as the Senate convened, hastened to report them to that body. At the same time it was known to everybody a motion to reconsider would be made in the House, but such was the remarka-ble dispatch with which from the office of the Clerk of the House the resolutions were report-ed to the Senate, that it was done before in the House the motion to reconsider could be entered. The affair has excited

SOME QUIET COMMENT as to the fact that one of the present attaches of the Clerk's office filled the same position in the Haines Legislature, and that it was from his department that the famous "Scalper's bill" was stolen when the bill only needed the Governor's signature to become a law.

Soon after the opening of the House Mr.

Wilderman entered the motion to reconsider the vote by which the South Park resolutions were yesterday adopted, and gave notice he would call it up to-morrow.

In the Senate the resolutions were made the

special order for to-morrow, so that both Houses will to-morrow be occupied with the South Park

South Park Commissioners out of existence and providing for the appointment of a new Board by the Governor was introduced by Mr. Reed, and referred to the Committee on State In-DELINOURNY TAX-LISTS.

Mr. Matthews, from the Committee on Reve-aue, reported back, with recommendation that it do pass, the bill of Mr. Irwin, of Alexander. which abolishes the delinquent-list advertise ment job. This is the bill heretofore noticed in

TAX-REBATES.

The same Committee also reported back formally Mr. Kearney's bill providing that County Boards may rebate the taxes levied upon

Ist of July, in place of the 1st of January, as now worded.

A BAD BILL.

The same Committee also reported back a bill without recommendation introduced by Mr. Goodrich providing for an extension of time for the collection of the taxes of the present year, which was ordered to be printed. This last bill should not and will not pass.

A BERACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The sale to the Chicago Times, by the shorthand reporter employed by the Printing Investigating Committee, of the notes of testimony taken by him before that Committee in secret eassion, will be called to the attention of the House by Mr. Crocker as a breach of privilege that must not pass unnoticed. The fact about the testimony itself is, that while it shows the State Printer on the printing contract has been allowed to overdraw about \$2,000, but that more than that amount is now due him on the contract for binding. The material point brought out by the investigation thus far is that the law relative to the manner in which the work shall be done and the estimates and measurements made has been practically ignored.

THE SWAMP-LAND MAN.

Mr. Taylor, of Kankakee, introduced a resolution rescinding the joint resolution of the Twenty-night General Assembly under which the State Swamp-Land Agent has used his position to obstruct Jegislation to settle swamp-land matters, also that he has used his office to opeculate in swamp-land scrip. The resolution was laid over for one week.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

The Judiciary Committee reported back with unanimous recommendation that it do pass Merritt's Life-Insurance bill. This is the bill that provides that, after having for two years accepted premiums upon a policy, the Company shall be stopped from setting up concealment, misrepresentation, or fraud by the party assured in making the contract.

Mr. Fosbender introduced a bill providing

misrepresentation, or fraud by the party assured in making the contract.

AGAINST TAX-FIGHTERS.

Mr. Fosbender introduced a bill providing that no property-owner who has failed to pay his taxes shall be allowed to bring suit in the courts of this State.

ourts of this State.

HUMANITY.

Mr. Robinson, of Fulton, introduced a bill providing for the use of anesthetics instead of the hungman's noose when capital punishment is to be inflicted.

Mr. Taylor, of Kankakee, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to locate and purchase a site, etc., for another insane asylum.

of the House was devoted to the second reading of bills.

REVENUE MATTERS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate the Frank Adams Tax bill came up on second reading.

Mr. Bash moved to refer it to the Revenue Committee, so that the whole subject might be considered by that Committee.

Messrs. Kehoe and Robinson opposed the reference, which, however, carried.

The Anthony bill, with the Revenue Committee's amendments, then came up on second reading, and, on motion of Mr. Kehoe, was also referred to the Revenue Committee. That Committee can now agree which to report, and, by reporting a recommendation to table the other, make any clash in future between the two bills impossible. The two bills are so nearly alike that there can be next to no reason why anybody who favors the one can oppose the other.

State-House Commissioners, and providing for a new Board to be appointed by the Governor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Senator Jones. who was absent yesterday, this morning asked leave to record his vote against the State-House Appropriation bill bassed yesterday. He said that, had he been present, he should have opposed the bill. at proposes the submission to the people of an amendment appropriating \$700,000 more to be expended upon the new State-House. As Chairman of the Special Committee now investigating the matter, he was not prepared to say that any such sum of money was required to complete the building; and until that Committee completed its investigation and made its report the Senate ought to take no action in the matter.

IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,

pleted its investigation and made its report the Senate ought to take no action in the matter. IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, the question of the confirmation of the Board of Trustees appointed by Gov. Beveridge arose, and Senator Hodges moved the Committee report adversely to the confirmation of first, because the present Governor will be to a great extent responsible for the acts of the several Boards, and it is just and proper he should make the appointments; and, second, because it is the judgment of the Several Boards, no party considerations should influence the Governor, but that the selection of Trustees should be made of such persons who would best promote the interests of said institutions; and, in order that there may seem to be no party feeling entering into said appointments, it was the opinion of the Committee that the opposition parties should have a minority representation in the several Boards. Some pretty lively discussions ensued over this report, which, it is now well understood, is

DECLARATORY OF THE POLICY

which the Democratic and Independent majority of the Senate intend to pursue with reference to nominations by the Governor. The report was adopted in the Committee by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Hodges, Ware, Smith, Robinson (Cook), Archer, Jones, and Riddle: noes—Messrs. Hamilton, Mayburn, Harrold, Davis, and Frantz. Glassford, Independent, was present, but did not vote. Harrold and Frantz, Independents, voted against the report, and Riddle, Republican, for it.

Lieut.-Cols. Waterman and Coliins, of Chicago, and Adjutant-General Hilliard, were before the Joint Military Committee of the Legislature to-day in the interest of the passage of a Militabill at the present session. It is thought that a bill 'making a moderate appropriation in that behalf will pass.

BUEHLER'S PARK BILL.

Senator Buehler is preparing a substitute for his bill to legislate the South Park Commissioners of the Day Ray Benator Independent in the Colehour land would be exempted from park a

Tremont House in the morning.

Two Good Offices Declined.

Col. A. C. Babcock has declined the appointment as one of the Pentientiary Commissioners which was tendered him by Gov. Cullom. Ex. State Treasurer Ridgway, to whom the appointment was tendered, also declined. The choice is now understood to lie between Popin, of Mount Vernon, and the Hon. David Beattie.

WISCONSIN.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—There has been con-MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—There has been considerable of a fight here over a bill for a division of Oconto County, and the creation of the County of Wells. It culminated to-day in the Senate in the bill being killed by a two-thirds Senate in the bill being killed by a two-tnirds vote. The Senate passed bills relative to the establishment and maintenance of free high schools; relative to insurance companies; to provide for more efficient punishment in certain provide for more efficient punishment in certain cases; to regulate the great seal of State; relating to change of time of holding court in the Ninth Circuit; authorizing a dam on Tupper's Creek. The bill appropriating money to several religious charitable institutions was cut down to \$500 for each, and ordered to a third reading. The Assembly passed bills relative to a dam on the Little Wolf. A bill exempting the land of the North-Wisconsin from taxation was indefinitely postponed; also bills exempting the land of Cornell University from taxation, and for a division of the counties of Clark and Marathon.

ment job. This is the bill heretofore noticed in the counties of Clark and Marathon. The Tribune, which provides for a general notice to delinquents, without the descriptive-list of each lot and tract of land, which by the present law is required to be published, the inevitable errors, in which cost the loss of thousands of dollars of taxes annually.

TAX-REBATES.

The same Committee also reported back formally Mr. Kearney's bill providing that County Boards may rebate the taxes levied upon property that has oeen destroyed by fire or flood.

PARTIALLY-ORGANIZED COUNTIES.

The Judiciary Committee also reported back favorably Mr. Powell's bill for the assessment of property in counties not under township organization between the 1st of April and the 1st of July, in place of the 1st of January, as now worded.

A BAD BILL.

The same Committee also reported back a bill without recommendation introduced by Mr. Goodrich providing for an extension of time for the counties of the counties of the Commission. Bills were passed relative to phonographic reporters for the counts of the Commission. Bills were passed relative to phonographic reporters for the counts of the Commission. Bills were passed relative to phonographic reporters for the counts of the Commission. Bills were passed relative to phonographic reporters of the Counties; for the Counties; to Eccentum and Counties; to Schools; to regulate fees in the settlement of estates in the County Court of Milwaukee County; to authorize Village Trustees and Common Councils in cities to prescribe the duties of Street Commissioners; to loan the State trust funds to the County of Polk; to amend the City Charter of Green Bay; to appropriate to Peter Selentine and Henry Frink expenses of election contests; to appropriate money to pay the Chaplain in the Legislature; also, a number of local bills.

/ INDIANA.

AN OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—The Legislature is getting down to work. The Senate to-day passed the Belt Railroad and Stock-Yards bill, legalizing a loan of \$500,000 of city credit to the Company, by a vote of 38 to 10, despite the earnest opposition of the two Senators of this county to the measure. A strong railroad lobby accomplished its purpose, and fastened this debt practically upon the city.

OTHER BUSINESS. The Senate also passed the State Board of Health bill, and there seems to be good pros-pect of its passage through the House. The House spent the afternoon in Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill. All Whole on the General Appropriation oil. All incidental expenses were cut off by decided votes, and a disposition was apparent to economize in every possible direction. The Committee of Ways and Means reported the Tax bill, fixing the general levy for State purposes at 13 cents, the same as the last Legislature.

During the discussion of the Belt Railroad bill

bill

A PANIC

nearly occurred by a settling of the floors of the
Senate Chamber several inches. An immense
crowd was present, and, tor a few moments,
there was imminent danger. Windows were
thrown open and several prepared to jump to
the ground. Quiet was restored before harm
was done. Still, the Legislature will not build
a new State-House.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
met to-night and readjusted the basis of representation for the next convention so as to
make it one delegate for every 200 votes cast
and a fraction of a hundred. This will give a
convention of 1,100 members. The last one had
1,898 members.

MINNESOTA. BILL TO ADJUST THE OLD RAILBOAD MORTGAGE DEBT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28.-A bill has passed both branches of the Minnesota Legislature for adjusting the old railroad mortgage debt against the State. This debt consists of \$2,275,-000 of State bonds loaned to defaulting railroad against the State. This neot consists of \$2,250,000 of State bonds loaned to defaulting railroad companies in 1859, bearing 7 per cent interest for eighteen years, but little of which has ever been paid. Selah Chamberlain is the holder of nearly, one-half these bonds, and he made a proposition to the State to accept new State bonds bearing 6 per cent interest for the old Minnesota bonds at the rate of \$1,600 in new bonds for each thousand old ones, thus making a considerable reduction in overdue interest. It is supposed that all other holders of old bonds will gladly offer the same terms, as the proceeds of 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands belonging to the State will be used to pay the interest on the new bonds, and also to create a sinking-fund for the redemption of the principal. This proposition for adjusting this old debt against the State on his basis will be submitted to the people for their ratification on the 19th of June, and as it passed both branches of the Legislature almost unanimously, it is thought that the popular vote will be recorded in favor of this important measure.

the other.

ELECTORAL

Mr. Delaney introduced a bill providing for the election of Presidential Electors in the Congressional Districts instead of on one ticket for the State at large.

A bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee appropriating \$12,000 to reimburse Williamson County for counsel fees, rewards, and expenses paid to secure the conviction of the Crain-Builliner assassins. The bill also appropriates \$3,000 to reimburse Jackson County for share of the like expenses.

STATE-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

SCREET JOSIYN is preparing and will shortly is believed to have been out of work and despondent.

FOREIGN.

Eastern Situation Still in a Very Mixed Condition.

Russian War Preparations Strong Contrast with Current Reports.

Russia's Great Armies Said to Have Only a Peaceful Mission :

Namely, to Crush Turkey Under Her Growing Financial Embarrassments.

Austria Will Guarantee the Neutrality of Servia.

The Servian Chambers Accept the Peace Propositions.

THE EAST.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS ADOPTED.

BELGRADE, Servia, Feb. 28.—The Skuptschina has adopted the peace conditions.

After the Skuptschina had adopted the basis of peace the session was closed. The hasty

The object of the adjournment is to svert the baleful extravagances affecting both the Gov-ernment and country. Several Socialists have been arrested in Servia. MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.—The armistics

with Montenegro has been prolonged twenty days to allow time for peace negotiations. The Montenegrin delegates will arrive March 2. FAMINE APPREHENDED. The condition of the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey, in consequence of the drain of men from agricultural labors to the army, is deplor-

able, and is sure. if continued, to lead to a more disastrous famine than that of 1874. PEACE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Lord Derby's suggestion that a year's time be granted the Poste to prove the sincerity of its promises of reform, meets with increasing favor. The general aspect of affairs is decidedly peaceable.

ARRESTED. The Russian authorities have ordered the arrest of a Turkish cavalry General named Konduch, charged with secretly traveling through Caucasus and collecting money for the Turkish wounded.

IGNATIEFF. St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—Gen. Ignaties will soon leave for Vienna, Beriin, and Paris. Military operations during the present sesson are improbable. The opinion that Russia will content herself with the united demonstration of the European seets in the Bosphorus is by no means in harmony with the programme of the Russian Government. the Russian Government.

FRANCE AND GERMANY. PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Moniteur says it has authentic information that the Emperor William recently expressed to the French Ambassador at Berlin his sincere satisfaction at the complete accord between the French and German representatives at the Constantinople Confer

SERVIAN NEUTRALITY. LONDON, March 1-5 a. m.-A dispatch from Pesth says Austria will concentrate an army corps on the Servian frontier which will effect

THE RUSSIAN PEACE PARTY.

A Vienna special says the St. Petersburg Vidomisti has been threatened with suspension if it continues to agitate in favor of war.

ROUMANIA.

LONDON, March 1—5a. m.—The Times' Vienna dispatch says it seems that the financial ques-tion has at last turned the scale in Roumania. M. Sturdza, the new Minister of Finance, refused to accept office unless three radical measures were adopted, viz.: Reduction of the armaments, sale of State domains, and increase of taxation. Consequently, not only have no reserves been called out, but 4,000 of the standing army have been disbanded. The Minister of War has tendered his resignation, but the other Ministers seem convinced that the foregoing policy is the only way of avoiding a financial coilapse which is fimminent.

LATEST.

LATEST.

LONDON, March 1—5 a. m.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times savs leading personages of the Russian Government continue to be opposed to immediate hostilities. War will therefore in all probability be deferred until Turkey's forceded, and military dealing the financial and military decline is complete.
There is, however, a chance that Turkev may
request Russia to demobilize her forces. Edhem
Pacha's language seems to indicate some such

intention.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency declares that the desire for a pacific solution is universal. Gen. Ignatieff journeys abroad for his health. A special from St. Petersburg says the general opinion there is that Russia will not declare war against Turkey.

MEXICO.

ACAPULCO CAPTURED, BY JIMINEZ! San Francisco, Feb. 27.—Pacific mail steam er Colima, ...ich arrived this morning from Panama and Mexican ports, brings intelligence that on the 15th inst. Sen. Vicente Jiminez, with 2,600 men of Diaz' army, entered Acapulco and took possession of the post in the name of President Diaz. There was no opposition, and it is reported that the sentiments of the people in fa yor of Iglesias had changed. Gen. Alberez, who remains true to Iglesias, has a small army in the interior of Sinaloa, estimated from 500 to 1,500 strong. This force confines its efforts to harassing the forces of Diaz in the States. A portion of the command occupy an intrenched position in the mountains about thirty miles from the coast, whence they occasionally make a raid on the coast towns. Diaz' army is making preparations for a vigorous campaign against them. All the States on the Pacific now acknowledge Diaz. The commandant of Acapulco, Col. Lepetique, upon the advent of Diaz' army, boarded the Colima, with a few servants, and came to this city. in ta vor of Iglesias had changed. Gen. Alberez,

CHINA AND JAPAN. BY THE LATEST STEAMSHIP. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Arrived—The teamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong, via Yoko-

Hong Kong, Feb. 1, via Shanghai, Feb. 3.— The Spanish Minister at Peking has broken off relations with the Chinese Government. The dispute grew out of the Cuba coolie question. The Governor of Hong Kong, by an act of grace prior to his departure from office, liberated

leave Hong Kong forever.

There is continued famine in Corea, and appeals to Japan for assistance. YOKOHAMA, Feb. 11.—The beneficial result of

YOKOHAMA, Feb. II.—The beneficial result of the reduction in the land tax is universally ad-mitted. There is great rejoicing in consequence throughout the country. The Government re-linquishes several millions of annual revenue, and reduces public expenditures in proportion.

The principal event of the month was the Imperial visit to Kioto, the ancient Capital, for the The principal event of the month was the amperial visit to Kioto, the ancient Capital, for the purpose of combining ceremonies equally representing ancient and modern Japan. The first object was to pay homage at the shrine of the Emperor's father, in accordance to the custom of all ages. In performance of this duty he was accompanied by the Empress and Empress Dowager. The second object of his visit was the opening of a railway between Osaka and Kioto. This ceremony was performed Feb. 5, in presence of a large assemblage of Japanese dignitaries and most of the foreign diplomatists, which latter traveled from Tokio to Kioto by special invitation as guests of the Government. The Emperor remains in the neighborhood of the old Capital to complete the round of ceremonial visitations. The foreign representatives returned to Yokohama Feb. 10.

The Foreign Office at Tokio, a building of great architectural beauty and many historic associations, was destroyed by fire Feb. 1.

The financial estimates for the current year have been published by the Minister of the Treasury. Notwithstanding great reductions in the revenue consequent on the dimunition of

the land tax, the budget shows a prospective surprus of \$1,800.

The steamship Nevada, formerly of the Pa-cific Mail Company, is now transferred to the Japanese flag. This is the last of the transfers of the former American line to Japanese con-

of the former American line to Japanese control.

Vries Island, at the mouth of Yeddo Bay, continues in volcanie eruption. A larger loan has been offered by China from Japan, partly in gold, silver, and copper coin, and partly in rice, coal, lumber, and seaweed. China pays 8 per cent, and Japan gains 5 per cent additional on exchange.

A remarkable counterfeit of the notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghal bank by photographing has been detected. Eight notes of \$500 cach were forged by four persons, an American, an Englishman, a Dane, and a Swede. All are held for trial.

During the past year there have been frequent reports of dangerous disturbances in the Provinces of Satsuma, generally without foundation. Now, however, the Government is seriously disturbed by the disordered condition of affairs there.

AUSTRIA.

THE BANK DIFFICULTY.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—Prince Auersperg has officially announced to the Emperor that, in consequence of the resolution recently passed by the Constitutional party, the Ministry was prepared to take the full responsibility for the bank ar-rangement. Premier Tiza has made a similar declaration in the Hungarian Diet. SPAIN.

MATRIMONIAL.

London, March 1-5 a. m.-A Paris corre spondent revives the report of the intended marriage of King Alfonso and the Duke of Montpensier's daughter, and says the marriage is announced for the end of April.

CASUALTIES.

POSSIBLY DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 28.—A telegram was received here this evening from Crum's Point, indicating the probable discovery of Col. A. B. Wade, Postmaster of this city. His boat, rub-ber boots, overcoat, and gun were found drift

ber boots, overcoat, and gun were found drifting on the Kankakee, about ten miles from here, but no other trace of him. Col. Wade was about 30 years of age, and served with distinction in the army, until captured and thrown into Libby Prison, where he was kept about eighteen months. When released it was with impaired health, which unfitted film for the practice of his profession, and he was, upon the petition of several people, appointed Postmaster in 1868. He became widely known to the Postmasters of the country through the authorship and publication of a double index-book for keeping post-office accounts, which very much simplified those labors. He was quite fond of hunting and fishing on account of the benefit to his health. His private life was such that he possessed strong friendships without enemies.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Feb. 28.—George Crem shaw met with a fatal accident this forenoon about 9 o'clock, near Bosky Dell, four miles south of here. He was hauling some saw-logs with a skittish team of horses, and it is sup-posed they ran away with him, throwing him under the hind wheel, which passed over his body in the region of the abdomen. He lived two and a half hours, suffering agonizing pains, although conscious the whole time. He was 20 years old, and a very industrious and intelligent

THE BROOKLYN HOLOCAUST.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 28.—A gentleman living in Stanford, McLean County, has received a letter stating that, in all probability, F. E. Nolton, son of Maj. Nolton, a well-known railroad man of Chicago, had perished in the Brooklyn Theatre. He wrote from Brooklyn on the date of the fire, and since then has not been heard of.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 28.—Lon Smith, a son of R. Smith, had his right arm horribly mutilated to-day in the machinery of Cook's bracket-factory, and will lose the use of the limb. He had scarcely recovered from the frac-ture of a leg received in coasting.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Feb. 28.—Freight-train No. 23 was thrown from track by a broken rail this morning, near Burdick. Five cars were com-pletely wrecked. No person was injured. No. 2 passenger-train was delayed over two hours.

A SAD ACCIDENT. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28 .- A young gtrl named rederika Heiser to-day fell through an elevator haft in Simons & Brooke's store a distance of hirty feet and received fatal injuries.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES. PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Fred K. Newman, fireman, injured at the Fox Theatre fire last Sunday morning, died to-day.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1—1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Val-leys and Upper Lake Region, warmer, south and east winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, with light rain or snow west of the

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CRICAGO, Feb. 28.
Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. | Rn. | Weather. 6:53a m 90.34 29 77 8 W., fresh. Clear. 11:18a m 90.34 38 80 N fresh. Clear. 2:90p. m 90.59 38 80 N E fresh. Clear. 3:53p. m 90.29 38 71 E. fresh. Clear. 6:18p. m 30.21 36 80 E. fresh. Clear. 6:18p. m 30.22 36 80 E. E. fresh. Clear. Stations, |Bar. | Thr. | Wind. |Rain | Weather

CAPTURED AND PLUCKED. Another innocent abroad was picked up last evening on Biler avenue by Officers Frank O'Neill and Aldrich, who found him in tow with several and Aldrich, who found him in tow with several notorious characters, only one of whom the officers succeeded in arresting. The greeny gave his name as W. F. Gannon, is a stock-drover, and hails from the central portion of Iowa. He arrived in this city ealy yesterday morning, and took up ledging at the Garden City Hotel. Last night he started out to see the sights, and, of course, became intoxicated, and in this condition he fell into the hands of the Philistines. Within a short half hour he was stripped of a number of drafts, \$300 in money, and a silver watch and chain. He was mourning his misfortune as best be could through his bleary eyes, when the police ras across him. The fellow arrested for the robbery was recognized at the station as William Cotter, an old offender in the business. Gannon was given lodging at the Armory to insure his appearance against the prisoner in the morning.

THE CALIFORNIA CROPS. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Crop reports from the interior are to the effect that throughout the Sacramento Valley and the North tion of the State, also in Napa and Sonoma Valleys, prospects are very flattering for an abundant harvest with the usual spring rains, and a fair crop seems assured, even with alight rainfail for the remainder of the season. In the lower portion of the San Joaquin Valley grain is in good condition except in the highlands, where it has suffered from a fack of moisture. In the Santa Clara and Salinas Valleys the crops are in fair condition, but rain is needed, and the prospect is hardly encouraging. The same is true in a greater degree of the country around Los Angeles and in the upper portion of the San Josquin Valley. In the Southern Coast counties prospects are rather better than in the interior. In many places where grain at present is languishing, a good rain would put an entirely different face on affairs. The weather throughout nearly the entire State is to-day threstening rain. tion of the State, also in Napa and Sonoma ValCRIMINAL NEWS.

A State of Affairs in Monterey County, Cal., Indicating Too Much Draw-Poker.

Judge Kelley's Intercession for

the Pardon of Weldon, the

Assassin.

A Drunkard at Tiffin, O., Kills His Child and Tries to Kill His Wife.

A NEST OF THIEVES.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—Some weeks ago the burning of the Court-House of Monterey County at Salinas was telegraphed. Investigations since, conducted by local authorities, with the aid of San Francisco detectives, show that the building was fired for the purpose of destroying the records and covering a defalcation in the Tax-Collector's office amounting to about \$30,000. It is proven to a reasonable certainty that most of the meney has been gambled off by William Rumsey, Deputy Collector, and that a number of prominent citizens of Salinas, including certain county officials, had been winning it. Collector M. A. Castro has resigned. Rumsey is locked up, awaiting examination, and several prominent citizens have been arrested for complicity. The detectives intimate that a strong ring exists among county officials and others, the members of which have been plundering the public for a long time, and that many of the officials are doing everything in their power to defeat the ends of justice. Including County Judge Webb. The ring have a number of desperate characters in their interest ready to further their purposes, either by perjury or violence. There is great excitement among the citizens, who claim an intention to use every legal means to bring the offenders to justice.

PACKARD'S ASSASSIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Representative Kelley is interceding for the pardon of Weldon, the young man who attempted to assassnate Gov. Packard. Weldon's father lives in Kelley's district in Philadelphia, and is an estimable citizen. He is confident that the son would not at-

zen. He is condident that the son would not at-tempt to commit a crime while in his right mind. To-day Judge Kelley sent the following dis-patch to Gov. Packard:

I know Weldon and his family thoroughly. He is incapable of deliberate crime. Do not let him be punished for lunacy. His pardon by you would be an act of magnanimity that would repei ten thousand slanders. thousand slanders.

The friends of Weldon fear that there will be no hope of pardon for him if Nicholls gets

MANSLAUGHTER.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 28.—William Cage, on trial for the murder of Williston Jenkins, was this evening found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years' confinement in the Penitentiary. The crime was committed in 1865, and, on account of Cage's escaping from jail, his trial has been delayed until the present term of Court. When the trial commenced it was supposed the prisoner would be sentenced to be hanged, but the defense made out such a strong case of self-defense that every one is

Special Dispaich to The Tribuns.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 28.—Stephen D. Johnson, who was discharged from the State Penitentiary yesterday after having served a sentence of two years for manslaughter, was immediately rearrested by Deputy Sheriff Henry Piepenbrink, and lodged in the County Jail to await brink, and lodged in the County Jan to awart the arrival of the Sheriff of Mason County, where he is wanted on an indictment for an as-sault with intent to murder. Johnson was sent up from Tazewell County on a change of venue from Mason, and has the reputation of being a hard case.

LINCOLN'S TOMB.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield. Ill., Feb. 28.—In the Sangamon Circuit Court the case of the The People vs. Mullins and Hughes, the Lincoln tomb-robbery case, was set for March 14. Judge Zane suggested that, inasmuch as he had recently been elected a member of the Monument Association, though without his knowledge, it might per-

lictor, London, and subsequently lorging the name of J. Noel Wellman to enable him to dispose of five of them to the London Joint Stock Bank to raise funds to leave England. He made his way to this city and was arrested on a dispatch from London to-day. In the United States District Court he was committed to await extradition papers from Washington.

MURDERED HIS CHILD. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28 .- At Tiffin, O., this evening about 7 o'clock, Jacob Wetzel, a baker on Market street, shot his little girl, 2 years old, through the heart, causing instant death. He attempted to kill his wife, shooting her in the leg above the knee. The wound, though serious, will not prove fatal. No reason is known for the flendish act, though whisky is the probable cause. The streets are crowded with excited people, who threaten to lynch the murderer, who is safely lodged in the city prison closely guarded.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—To-night P. Miller, of the firm of P. Miller & Co., of Waukegan, Wis., was waylaid and robbed of \$1,900 on West Water street by two unknown men.

TO BE HUNG.
WOODSTOCK, Vt., Feb. 28.—Henry O. Gravelen, convicted of the murder of Herbert White, has been sentenced to be hanged on the second Friday in March, 1879.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 28.—The business con ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 28.—The Dusiness community of this city was surprised and shocked this evening by the announcement of the death of Mr. John Ovelman, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Brittain, Ovelman & Co. Mr. Ovelman first complained this morning, did not leave his store until noon, and died about 5 ovelock of heart disease. We was about 48 leave his store until noon, and died about 5 o'clock of heart disease. He was about 45 years of age, and a man of high character and acknowledged worth.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Ex-Gov. Joseph Johnston, of Virginia, died in the 92d year of his age. He was born in the State of New York in December, 1785; served fourteen sessions in Congress; was elected Governor of Virginia, besides being five times elected to the Legislature and once to the Constitutional Convention.

EARLY PLANTING.

Mendota, Ill., Feb. 28.—Owing to the con inuation of fine weather for several weeks th frost is sufficiently out of the ground to permit the planting of uplands for spring wheat, and farmers possessing such lands are busy plant-ing. This is the earliest spring planting in this section of the country for many years.

BASE-BALL.

Repected Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—The Indianapolis Base-Ball Club starts on a Southern tour Saturday, extending as far as Galveston. They will be gone three weeks. They open the season at St. Louis on the 21st of March with the Brown Stockings.

REDEMPTION.

Washinoton, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued the fortiseth call for the redemption of 5-30 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for \$10.000,000, of which \$7,000,000 are coupons and \$3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 28th of May next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: coupons bonds, \$500, No. 35,801 to 37,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 79,000 to \$9,000, both inclusive;

clusive; registered bonds, \$50, No. 451 to 480, both inclusive; \$100, No. 5,951 to 6,250, both inclusive: \$500, No. 3,801 to 3,950, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 14,801 to 14,800, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 5,851 to 5,831, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 9,751 to 10,083, both inclusive.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine Company No. 18 was caused by an incipient fire at No. 362 Centre avenue, owned and occupied by Peter Powers. Cause unknown; damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 855 at 4:30 yesterday afternoon.

ternoon was caused by the burning of a side-walk at the corner of White and Sedgwick streets, the property of William Hawley. Damage \$25; cause unknown.

The alarm from Box 584 at 2:15 yesterday afternoon was caused by a burning chimney at No. 609 Fulton street, owned and occupied by Mrs. McCormick. No damage.

Sanford's Radical Cure AT NEW PHILADELPHIA, O. AT NEW PHILADELPHIA, O. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 23.—The Union School-House at New Philadelphia, O., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$15,000 in the following companies: Columbian, \$5,000; Knox, \$5,000; Home (of New York), \$2,000; Richland, \$3,000.

AGUILERA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—While the body NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—While the body of Aguilera lay in State at the City-Hall, the Cuban rebel flag waved from the dome of the building beside that of the United States. The Spanish organ here—Las Novedades—contained an article to-day calling attention to the fact, demanding an investigation on behalf of its Government, and hinting at trouble if some apology is not given. Permission to place the body in the City-Hall was given by the President of the Council, who says he does not know or care how the flag came to be hoisted. Mayor Ely denies having had anything to do with the matter, as the Council Chamber is not in his charge. A war with Spain is not immediately anticipated.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WHITEWATER, Wis., Feb. 28.—The office of the late Whitewater Democrat was sold to-day on a mortgage sale, and was bid in by the on a mortgage sale, and was bid in by the creditors, the Chicago Type Foundry. The office was immediately sold by them to W. E. Bath, a Columbus printer, who will take it to Portage City and start a Democratic paper.

New YORK, Feb. 28.—The Russian Grand Dükes and suites left to-day for their vessels at Norfolk.

The Direct United States Cable Company gives notice of a reduction in their rates to 25 cents (gold) per word.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Kenosha, Feb. 28.—The Irish citizens of this place are making extensive preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. St. Mark's Temperance and Benevolent Societies are to march through the principal streets of the city in the regalia of their Order, preceded by St. Mark's Band, which is to furnish music suitable for the occasion. In the evening entertainments will be given at both Simmons' and Kimball's

New York, Feb. 28.—Arrived, steamships Ethiopia, from Glasgow; St. Laurent, from Havre.

BREATHING MIASMA WITHOUT INJURY.

There is no exaggeration in the statement that thousands of persons residing from one year's end to another in fever and ague regions on this continent and elsewhere, breathe air more or less impregnated with miasma, without incurring the disease, simply and only because they are in the habit of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently happened, and the fact has been amply attested by the parties themselves, that persons surrounded ou all sides by neighbors suffering the tortures of this shivering and burning plague, have enjoyed absolute immunity from it, thanks to the protection afforded by the Bitters. Nor is that standard antiferrile cordial less efficacious in remedying than in preventing chils and fover, bilious remittents, and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxyams, it speedily mitigates their violence, and eventually prevents their recurrence. These facts, couvincingly established by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and sojourners in malarious districts. BREATHING MIASMA WITHOUT INJURY.

haps be deemed improper for him to hear the case, but the attorneys present for the defense did not concurgin that view, and desired Judge Zane to hear it.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the cheek; lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Solid by all druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. The Cocoaine has earned a deserved reputation for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. Ladies dressing their hair elaborately for the evening will find that it imparts a healthy natural gloss to the hair, and will cause it to retain its shape for hours.

By the Laying on of Hands, etc.. Dr. Broadbent cares paralysis, dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, and chronic diseases of every nature in either sex, at Rooms 8 and 9, Clifton House, corner Monroe and Wabash avenue. Advice free, gaily 10 to 6.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the rulest condence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts: the very best; six for \$6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. 173 Madison street.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for chilidren teething, softens the gams, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the boweis. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

TRIMMINGS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

New Trimmings!

Just opening in this dept. from special importations, elegant Brocaded Galoons, the latest novelty for Spring Trimmings, in plain and com-bined shades of Steel, Myrtle, Brown, Mazarine, Creme, Tilleul, Lt. Blue, Garnet, and Black. Also Worsted Fringes in new designs, shades, and effective mixtures.

These goods are exceedingly choice! Chas. Gossage & Co.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Sanford's Radical Cure fermoves by a single application the hard, i necrusted matter from the nose, opens up the name passages, allows the sufferer to breathe freely and enjoy for the fixed time the pleasure of a full breath.

Sanford's Radical Cure Thus becomes a powerful purifying agent in overcosthe poisonous action of the rotten matter that has, ng sleep, dropped into the throat and mingled with contents of the stomach, to be absorbed into the swa

Sanford's Radical Cure

COLLINS'

THEY contain the grand curative element, Elect 1 Try, combined with the finest compound of me nal gums ever united together. It therefore seems possible for them to fall in affording prompt relie

" THE BEST PLASTER."

MILPORD, Del., July 14, 1876. HASKELL LEWIS "AN EXCELLENT PLASTER."

DEPARTMENT OF

SPRING EXPOSITION

and Cretonnes. The fresh and beautiful styles

The most desirable novelties are now on exhibition, and will be cheerfully shown to all de-

DISSOLUTION.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Raking Powder is prepared upon scientific principles, from ingredients that most effective and wholesome. It received a special Centennial Award for these merits. The can be had only in the cana, and is for lake by the best grocers everywhere, but in case you cannot leven 60 cents for 11h., or 35 cents for 5/1 h., direct to Royal Baking Powder Co., New York, will receive it by return mail. Receipt and full directions for making the delicious Vienna Rollent free on application, enclosing 3 cent is samp.

Sanford's Radical Cure

nstantly relieves and permanently cures every form of attach, from a simple head cold to the ulcerative lage, together with all its sympathetic disease. Sanford's Radical Cure Relieves in a short time the very worst forms of Ner-rous Headache, Neuralgia. Tightness across the Tem-ples, Ringing Noises in the Head, and Wakefulness. Sanford's Radical Cure Cleanses the nasal passages in a single application with the admirable linhaler, which accompanies each pack age free of charge, and is more serviceable than any other form of linhaler.

Sanford's Radical Cure Allays pain, inflamation, and foreness of the mucou membrane of the nasal passages. It is the most sooth ing, healing, and grateful preparation ever applied to these inflamed surfaces. Sanford's Radical Cure Is also taken internally, where, by its action on the blood in eliminating from the system the deid polars always present in Catarrh, it affects the whole constitu-

Sanford's Radical Cure

Is a great and reliable medicine, and when every othe remedy is tried and found wanting, this, by its immedi ste beneficial effect, passes at once into favor, which i retains forever afterwards.

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS

VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: Please send mix COLLING' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. Send by return mail think they are the best Plaster I ever used. Please find once y included.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: Please send me another Collins' Volvaio Plastrs., I find them to be an excellent Plaster, —the best that I have ever used. I am sorry that the druggists here do not keep them.

F. M. SNIDKIL BROADWAY, O., July, 1876. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped, of receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston Mass.

West End Dry Goods House,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Prints. Cambrics. Foulards.

we are now displaying in more than usual variety, will be found very attractive to the Ladies, and will repay the trouble of inspection.

sirous of examining them CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

firm-name and style of Jas.
es this day by limitation. Eith
n name in liquidation.

JAS. P. McNAMARA.

MICHAEL J. WALDHON.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Board of Trade Borrowing for Settlement-Day---Light Commercial Demand.

Railroad Bond Quotations --- Insurance Officers Hiding Their Property---Depreciation of Stocks in London.

The Produce Markets Generally Active and Steadier --- Provisions Stronger.

Wheat Turns Upward, and Corn Is Firmer in Sympathy—Rye and Barley Weak.

FINANCIAL.

There was little new business among the banks. There was little new business among the banks. It is nearly a still be a supplications for loans to meet the obligations of settlement-day were received from the Board of Trade operators, but this cannot be considered as an addition to the aggregate discount lines of the banks. It is merely a shifting of loans from one institution to another. Some paper is received from country banks for rediscount. The commercial demand for bank accommodations is light, and the general situation is quiet. Loanable funds are in good supply, but they can be borrowed only on the best of security.

Rates of discount are S&10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street rates are 7

to regular customers. On the street rates are 7 per cent and upward. per cent and upward.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 250650c per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings were \$2,800,000.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL HIDING

The officers who have writs to serve on Luther W. Frost, President of the late Continental Life-Insurance Company, have not been able to find him. The town records of Yonkers, N Y., show that he has made good use of his liberty by trans-AWAY HIS PROPERTY. ferring \$30,000 worth of improved real estate to parties friendly to himself and his wife. SHORTENING OREDITS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco Bulletin gives notice of a neeting of wholesale merchants to consider a re-ision of the system of credits. The business-men vision of the system of credits. The obsiness-men of that city began with bi-monthly settlements, but credits now run sixty and ninety days, and some-times six months. Another object of the meeting is to make an agreement to insist upon better terms of settlement than now, in cases of suspen-

EARLY LONDON BANKERS. The earliest London bankers, the Goldsmiths of the seventeenth century, were the subject of a paper read by Mr. F. G. H. Price, on the 12th inst., before the London & Middlesex Archae-logical Society, and reported briefly in the London Times of the 13th inst. The lecturer identified five Times of the 13th inst. The lecturer identified five of the existing London banking firms with firms mentioned in the Little London Directory of 1667. These bi-centennial bankers are Messrs. Marleir, Messrs. Child, Messrs. Hoare, Messrs. Barnett, and Willis, Percival & Co.

IRISH SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

IRISH SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

The statistics of Irish savings compiled by Dr. Hancock puts the aggregate of deposits and cash balances in the joint-stock banks, saving banks, and Government and India funds upon which dividends are paid, in the Bank of Ireland, is \$353, 190,000. This is an increase in the year of \$2, 290,000, and in the last ten years of \$54,805,000. NINE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF RAILROAD CAPITAL LOCKED UP.

In its issue of the 22d inst., the Railway Age has a table giving the roads, mileage, and capital invested, the loss inflicted on the country by railroad foreclosures, and defaults in 1876. The totals amount up to the appalling figures of 14,179 miles and \$912,509,000 of capital. During the year thirty roads with a mileage of 3,846 miles and invested capital of \$217,848,000 were sold under foreclosure; forty-six roads with a mileage of 7,576 miles and invested capital of \$238,000,000 had Receivers appointed, or foreclosures commenced; and ten roads with 2,757 miles of mileage and invested capital of \$156,661,000 made provedefaults. The total mileage of the provedefaults. age and invested capital of \$156,661,000 made new defaults. The total mileage of these roads is one-fifth that of the United States, and the amount f capital thus locked up is nearly one-fifth that of

of capital thus locked up is nearly one-fifth that of the entire railroad system of the country.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Speaking of the decline in the prices of Ameri-can railroad bonds in the London market, the Lon-don Economist of the 10th inst. ascribes it to the revelations in the Philadelphia & Reading, and New Jersey Central, and others, of license and mis-management on the part of the Directors. So much latitude, it says, "is allowed to American Boards of Directors, they enter into so many out-side operations, combinations, and rings, that the present at of disgust, which is causing the sales here of such securities, is heavily depressing them, especially as there is little market for them on the other side." The following were the prices

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 104%@104% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95%@65% cents on the dollar.

81. 1079 1079 108 118 118 118 118 118 118 chicago 7 w cs. aliway, South Side... tailway, West Side... tailway, North Side... Insurance Comp.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW, YORK. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Gold weak, opening at 104% and closing at 104% 6104%. Carrying rates, 1 to 2½. Loans were also made fat at 3 for borrowing. Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars, 127% in greenbacks and 121% in gold. Silver coin & discount.

r coin ¼ discount, vernments were dull and steady. Ilroad bonds were irregular.

calls, and at the Second Board for covering the movement was met by free sales. The other shares on the list were comparatively quiet during the afternoon, but the general tone of the market was strong, especially for Lake Shore and Western Union. Rock Island declined %. Transactions were 205,000 shares, of which 61,000 were Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern preferred, 6,000 Reck Island, 5,000 St. Paui preferred, 3,000 Brie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 New York Central, 8,000 Michigan Central, 46,000 Lackawanna, and 11,000 Delaware & Hudson.

Money market easy; 2%@4. Prime mercantile paper 3%@5.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$244,000, Clearings, \$28,000,000.

naper 3½@5.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$244,000, Clearings, \$28,000,000.
Sterling steady; long, 483; short, 484½. eady, 000, 000.
eady; long, 483; short, 4
government bonds.
1114; 65a.
1059; lo-45s.
1114; 65a.
1059; lo-45s.
1114; Coupons do.
118; Currency Ga.
676; C. C., C. & I.
13; New Jersey Cen
16; Rock Island.
25; Rock Island.
26; St. Pau pff.
68; St. Pau pff.
68; Wabash d.
1014; Fort Wayne.
87; Terre Haute pfd.
449; C. & A. pfd.
449; C. & A. pfd.
175; Ohio & Mississippi.
175; D. L. & W. Western Union: Quicksliver ofd... Pacific Mail... Mariposa of d. Adams Express. Weils-Fargo American Express. United States. N. Y. Central. Erie. Erie.
Erie pfd.
Hariem
Hariem pfd.
Michigan Central.
Panama
Union Pacific.
Lake Shore.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record

Wednesday, Feb. 28:

Warren av, 332 7-10 ft w of Staunton st, n f, 24x 128 ft (with building No. 580), dated Feb. 22...\$ 3, 500 Halsted st, 250 ft s of Madison st, e f, 25x125 ft (with building No. 89), dated Feb. 28... 12, 410 Wabash av, 71 ft s of Twelfth st, w f, 25x1805 ft, dated Feb. 27.

Huron st, 52 ft e of Kingsbury st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 27.

North Dearborn st, 99% ft s of Chicago av, e f, 199-10x80 ft, dated Feb. 28.

Temples K, 102 ft n of West Huron st, w f, 25x1807 ft, dated May 15, 1874.

Hurblut st, 191 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25x137% ft, dated Feb. 23. Hurbut st. 191 ft s of Webster av, w f. 25x13756
ft, dated Feb. 23.

Nest Jackson st, w of and near Rockwell st, n f.
SOX100 ft, dated Feb. 23.
Ashley st, 250 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 25x30 ft,
dated Feb. 27.
North Dearborn st, 30 ft n of Schiller st, e f, 30x
149 ft, dated Feb. 28.
North Dearborn st, 120 ft n of Schiller st, e f, 30x
x149 ft, dated Feb. 29.
North Dearborn st, 120 ft n of Schiller st, e f, 30
x149 ft, dated Feb. 29.
Nest Washington st, 100 ft W of Ada st, s f, 40x
170 ft, dated Feb. 27.
The premises No. 438 and 402 South Paulina st,
dated Feb. 20.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	5,809	10,064	5,858	8,504
Wheat, bu	16,740	58, 410	15,052	25, 541
Corn. bu	168, 929	97,800	,52,670	78,948
Oats, bu	35, 499	33,760	12,997	25, 624
Rye, bu	4, 120	1,456	*** *****	800
Barley, bu	16, 735	8, 285	4, 298	7,010
Grass seed, lbs.	302.912	198, 240	164, 962	86, 242
Fiaxseed, lbs .	19,750	197,600		182, 723
B. corn, lbs	70,000	10 19,600	40,000	1, 135
C. meats, lbs	587, 380	20,000	936, 297	
Beef, tcs			0004201	160
Beef, bris			13	205
Pork, bris	250		1,552	546
ard, 1bs	965, 200		17,120	121,980
'allow, lbs	27,770	26,860	82,900	45, 690
Butter, lbs	82,975	58, 420	48,900	71, 405
D. hogs. No	2,612	721	652	712
live hogs, No.	9,872	5, 242	2,408	. 2,759
Cattle, No	6,668	4,390		1.079
heep, No	1,305	662		972
lides, ibs	153, 448	94, 460	175,550	137.730
lighwines, bris	200	169	400	256
Wooi, Ibs	31, 68 .	109	6, 180	9,880
Potatoes, bu	2,130	12	63	9, 850
Coal, tons	3, 115	1.517	600	4794
day, tons	78	50	13	472
lumber, in	330	83	2.181	* ****
hingles, m	720	2,000	810	1,202
alt. bris	640	1.030		230
Poultry, lbs	57, 165	92, 325	1,885	870
Poultry, coops	31,165	5	68, 370	26, 290
Jame, pkgs		79		
gga, pkgs	718		**** *****	
beese, bxs	37	1,443	150	108
apples, orls.	1.388	393	221	70
Beans, bu		*** *****	140	125
cana, ou	152	53	15	

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 2,915 bu wheat, 1,213 bu oats, 1,741 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in ay morning: 9 cars No. 2 N. wheat, 9 cars No. 2 spring, 7 cars No. 3 dc. 11 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (37 wheat); 30 cars high-mixed corn, 15 cars new do, 20 cars new mixed, 70 cars No. 2 corn, 38 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (175 coru); 2 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars rejected do; 5 cars No. 2 rye; 7 cars No. 3 barley, 6 cars rejected do. Total, 258 cars, or 106,000 bu. Inspected out: 17,728 bu wheat, 34.217 bu corn, 1,448 bn oats, 24,027 bu rye, 2,631 bu barley. The following table exhibits the inspection of

February during the years named:

The following were among the direct foreign exports from Chicago during last week: 400 brls flour, 79,766 bu corn, 436 bris pork, 579 tcs lard, 5,571 boxes meats, 367 pkgs beef, 350 pkgs butter and cheese, 300 bris liquors, 52,925 bs fresh meats, and 310 cases of canned meats.

One gentleman asked another on 'Change yester-day ''Why do you not regulate these freight agents?'' The reply was, ''Why was the devil allowed to afflict Job with boils?" The first ques-tioner was obliged to content himself with the re-flection that the two cases are parallel, though the flection that the two cases are parallel, though the through freight business is something more than a mere boil—it is a cancer sore.

They are proposing to fill in the tops of the reporters' desks on 'Change with glass. The Trib-

They are proposing to fill in the tops of the reporters' deeks on 'Change with glass. The Tribural Resorts is willing, provided it be bits glass.

The commercial situation outside seems to be more feverish than usual. Gold bobbed up and down yesterday in a way which few people understood, and the feeling in produce at other points was generally uncertain. There was not much news in regard to the situation of affairs in the Old World, but that little is contradictory, and the prospects in the West were equally uncertain. The best possible kind of weather was experienced, and many regarded this as a good omen for the coming crop season, while other talked legubriously about the killing of winter-sown wheat by frosts in the absence of anow, and predicted a cold, wet spring as a sequel to our extraordinary mild winter On one pointall were agreed. The shipments from this city continue small, while the cut-throat rates of rail freight offered on some lines are attracting vast quantities of grain around us, a good deal of which is actually forwarded on orders sent to this city from points in the Eastern States and in Europe. One Chicago operator alone forwarded more corn last week than the total reported as shipped from this city, though that total includes the through snipments. This state of facts depends very little on trainfer charges at this point, but does depend largely on the fact that large freight discriminations are made against property in Chicago. It is

salpinents. This state of facts depends very little on transfer charges at this point, but does depend largely on the fact that large freight discriminations are made against property in Chicago. It is at least time that the people understood the magnitude of this evil; whether or not it be aime to attempt a cure is another question.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and generally steadier, though wheat was nervous and unsettled. The activity was chiefly due to the fact that it was the last day of February. There was little business to be squared up for that month, but a good deal was done in preparing for the March deliveries, which will be in order to-day. A good many March lots were placed, but there was more demand from shorts who, as a matter of habit fill in for the beginning of the month, though there is no storage argument for early delivery of grain as is the case in summer. The shipping movement was slown, as usual; and the receipts were fair for the season, the inward movement being favored by continued ine weather.

Domestic dry goods met with only a moderate inquiry, and were again quoted firm and unchanged. All standard brands of prints are firm at 75/c. The grocery market was without change in any of its features. Trade was generally reported quiet, and for most lines there was a steady feeling. Sugars again showed an upward inclination, but no actual advance was established. Coffees, rice,

spices, soaps, etc., were held at previous figures. Teas were moving freely, and were held with confidence. There was an absence of activity in the butter trade, and a weak set of prices. Cheese was quiet and unchanged, with sales at 13@14c for good to

trade, and a weak set of prices. Cheese was quiet and unchanged, with sales at 13@14c for good to best factory. In the fruit market quiet prevailed, and for prunes, layer and Valencia raisins, lower quotations were given. Fish were in fair demand, and unchanged. The changes in the oil-market were confined to a decline in lard oil of 2c per gallon. Thore was a weak feeling-lin carbon and turpentine, but no positive decline. Linseed remains firm, and under an active demand would probably advance. Leather was quiet, and Buffalo sole was quoted "off" 1c. Bagging, tobacco, paints and colors remain as before.

Lumber was unchanged, being in fair interior demand and steady. The stock is still large, but if the weather continues fine it is thought that a considerable reduction in the supply will be made before the new season opens. Drugs and chemicals were in fair demand and steady, todine being higher and firm at the advance, owing to the short supply. Orders for wool and broom-corn were more numerous and liberal, and both markets were steady. Hay was aimost unsalable. Seeds were slow, and both timothy and clover were weak the former being-lower. Poultry was in light supply and the fine stock was soon taken at recent prices.

Buil freights were dull and nominally unchanged,

recent prices.

Rail freights were dull and nominally unchanged, rates being so irregular that they cannot be quoted. The nominal rate was 35c to New York, and 40c to Boston per 100 hs of grain, but probably no room taken at those figures; and a speedy reduction was

Lake freights were nominal at 3%c per bu on corn to load immediately for Buffalo.

GOODS RECEIVED

Chicago Customs, Feb. 28: Best & Russell, 2 Chicago Customs, Feb. 28: Best & Russell, 2 cases cigars; J. Cox & Ca., 6 cases artificial flowers; Faller & Fuller, 7 pkgs apothecary ware; Bartlett Bros., 2 cases books; Weadley, Dennehy & Cleary, 2½ pipes gin; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 4 cases sportsman's articles; order Dominion Bank, 500 bu bariey; Field, Leiter & Co., 5 pkgs dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 15 cases dry goods; F. A. Howe, 1 hld brandy; J. H. Rice, 19 cases plate-glass; Page, Sprague & Smith, 184 pkgs glass; Fowler Bros., 550 sacks salt. Duties collected, \$11, 320. 41.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggregate, but decidedly stronger, with a steady feeling throughout, except in pork. The receipts of hogs were smaller than expected, and they were quoted firmer, while the close of the regular packing season will probably limit production, at least for awhile. There was no important change in the tone of advices from other points, and some little pressure to change lots of product over from one month to another, which resulted in a slight widening of the carrying premiums, while the deliveries of to-day are expected to be larger: but it was thought that about all the March deals are provided for, so that there will be little or no selling pressure to-day. It is believed, too, that a large proportion of the product to be delivered on March contracts, especially meats, will be snipped out, as a good many lots were purchased with that intent last week. That fact steadied the market then, and resulted in a firmer feeling, as it was found that prices were low enough to invite consumption.

Mass Porse—Was moderately active and irregularly firmer, opening strong, declining loc, and closing firmer at the outside prices of the season, which were 25,830c above the latest quotations of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 10,500 bris seller March at \$14.32\square\text{steller May at \$14.82\square\text{steller May at \$14.82\square\text{steller

March; 89.87568.50 seller April; and \$10.00±10.0256 seller May were in better demand on home account, Maxa—were in better demand on home account, with a moderate inquiry for shipment, and prices on middles were about \$60 per 10 higher, while shoulders were taken at previous quotations. The trading was cut of 30.000 transfer of short ribs. Sales were reported for the control of 30.000 bis long clears at 7560; 220 box nothers at \$60,000 bis long clears at 7560; 220 box nothers at \$60,000 bis and they clear at \$8.000, cash or seller March, \$7,9687, 36 seller April; and \$8.10 cash or seller March, \$7,9687, 36 seller April; and \$8.10 cash or seller March, \$7,9687, 36 seller April; and \$8.00 tations on part-salted meats:

Shout

Green**

456**

476**

476**

Green**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476**

476

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again dull, scarcely enough being done to establish quotations, but there was no material change in prices, though buyers held off for concessions, claiming that the drop in wheat ought at least to give a deciline of 15c per bri. Holders, however, stated that they had not advanced quotations to correspond with the isre advance in wheat, and could not therefore recede. Most of the four now here is limited to full prices. Sales were confined to 100 bris winters at \$6.00, and 300 bris spring extras, partly at \$6.02\frac{1}{2}\$. Total, only 400 bas. The market closed quiet, with the following as the asking range of prices; Choice winters, \$7.75\sigma(8.50); medium winters, \$3.75\sigma(7.50); low grade do. \$6.00\sigma(8.50); choice spring extras, so low grade do, \$6.00@6.50; choice spring extras, \$8.50@7.00; medium do, \$6.00@6.50; shipping extras, \$5.50@6.00; choice patents, \$8.25@5.50; common do, \$7.25@8.00; spring supertines, \$4.50@5.25, Rye flour, \$4.37\@44.70. Buckwheat do, \$7.00@7.50. BRAN-Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were made of 30 tons at \$13.00 per ton on track. CORN-MEAL—Course was nominal, at \$15.25@15.50

per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and unsettled, but stronger, though the average of the market was lower than that of the previous day. It advanced 216c, and closed 15c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Liverpool was steady, London quiet, and cargoos rather easier, while accase, London quet, and cargoes rather caster, while no material change was reported from New York, and our receipts were rather larger. But the weakness of the preceding afternoon brought out a good many buv-ing orders, chiefly to fill shorts, and the better demand our receipts were rather larger. But the weakness of the preceding afternoon brought out a good many buying orders, chiefly to fill shorts, and the better demand strengthened the market. It was also rumored that the parties who have been the leading longs for several weeks past had sold out most of their wheat since last Friday, and this, though improbable, favored an advance by the anticipation of less voluminous of several operators thinking brocham for investment, several operators thinking brocham for investment, several operators thinking brocham for investment, after the recent drop, but the longs did not take hold extensively, and market weakened in the latter part of the session under more liberal offerings from the bears. Seller April opened irregularly, with simultaneous sales all the way between \$1.22 and \$1.236. Seller May sold at \$1.236, and closed, at \$1.236. Seller May sold at \$1.236, and closed, at \$1.236. Seller May sold at \$1.236, and closed, at \$1.236. Seller May sold at \$1.236, and closed, at \$1.236. Seller May sold at \$1.236, and closed, at \$1.236. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (4c storage) at \$1.31; 10,000 bu No. 2 do at \$1.256; (1.236, \$3.400 bu do (fresh receipts) at \$1.236, (1.236); (2.400 bu rejected do at 91%693%; and 1,000 bu by sample at \$600.881, 23 on track. Total, 17,200 bu. No. 1 spring (4c storage) at \$1.31; 10,000 bu No. 2 do at \$1.246. 1246; (3.400 bu do (fresh receipts) at \$1.236, (1.236); (1

April was quoted at engagenage. Said 22, SUO ba No. 2 at 85c.

BARLEY—Was in moderate demand, the trading being chiefly in cash No. 2 and the lower grades. Futures were quiet and casier. Cash sold at 47½c. and No. 3 in Company of the Company of t

Mess pork—8, 250 bris at \$15,0214 seller May, \$14, 47% seller March, and \$14,771-614,80 seller April. Lard—1, 500 tes at 50 45 seller April. seller March, and \$14.77:6914. 80 seller April.
Lard-1.500 tea at \$9.05 seller April.

Mess pork was active and higher. Sales were reported of 19.000 bris at \$14.47% 14.62% for March.
\$14.80:815.00 for April. and \$15.10:815.15 for Mar.
Lard was active and higher, with sales reported of 10.50 tea at \$9.56:91.00 for April and \$15.10:815.15 for May.
Lard was active and higher, with sales reported of 51.50 for April and \$3.00 for May.

April and \$3.00 for March and \$1.00.000 hs at \$8.10 for April and \$3.00 for May.

Wheat was active and sic higher, closing strong.
April and at \$1.25% 1.24 and closed at \$1.39% 12.29%
May solt at \$1.27% 1.25% and closed at the outside.

March closed at \$1.21% 12.11%

Corn was quiet at 44% for May. 39% for March, and 40% to bid for April.

Oats were quiet at 30s for March and 33% for April.

Bariey was again lower, selling at 46c for March and 45c for April.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet, claim at 46c for March and Mess pork was quiet, closing 20c higher than at 1 o'clo k. March closed, closing 20c higher than at 1 si 14.95. Sales 1 500 orfs at 15 4.95. 14.07% for April. Lard was quiet at the previous advance of 10c, closing at 50.07% 200.00 for April, and 500 tes soid at \$10.100 tes soid

GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard was quiter at the previous advance of the closure at \$8.974@10.00 for April, and \$00 tes sold at \$10.100 to 10.120 for May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.06@2.12

BROOM-CORN—Was steady and in moderate demand. Quotations: Choice green hurl, 5.4@7c; medium hurl. red tipped, 4;6%5c, green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5.6%5c; red tipped with do. 469.4c; red do, 3.6%34c; inside brush, 3.54c; medium to choice stath braid, 4655c; red tipped do, 3.6%34c; inside brush, 3.54c; medium to choice stath braid, 4655c; inside brush, 3.54c; medium to choice stath braid, 4655c; inside brush, 3.54c; medium to choice stath braid, 4655c; inside brush, 3.5c; crooked do, 26%c.

BUTTER—Prices remain weak and unsettled, with a decilining tendency. Buyers are not disposed to operate beyond supplying immediate wants, and stocks continue to accumulate. We repeat our quotations of Tuesday: Choicevito fancy yellow, 25631c; medium to good, 18622c; inferior to common, 12616c; roll, 146316c.

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet, firm, and unchanged. Following are the prices current: Stark, 23%c; Montany, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontarlo, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18%c; Amoskeag, 19c; buriap bags, 4 and 5 bn, 13615c; gunnies, single, 14615c; do, double, 246245c.

CHEESE—At 138214c for good to choice factory grades there was a moderate demand from the city and country trade and a steady market.

COAL—Trade remains without animation and values without quotable change. Following is the list: Lackawana egg, \$7.50; do not and range, \$8.00; Blossburg, \$7.00; cannel, \$7.00; liria; Hill, \$8.00; Baitimote & Ohlo, \$8.30; Ilinois, \$8.7564.25; Gartsherric, \$9.00; cannel, \$7.00; liria; Hill, \$8.00; Baitimote & Ohlo, \$8.50; Chiloroform, \$8.00; double, \$9.00; doub

quotations of layer and Valencia raisina were also subjected to a slight modification. Prices of other lines
remain as perore. Trade was only fair at the following
prices:
FOREIGN—Dates, 5%@6c; figs, kegs, 104@12c; do
boxes, layers, 13&14c; Turkish pranes, old, 5%@6c;
do, new, 7675c; raisins, layers, \$1.80x1.00; loose
Muscate, \$2.2562.35; Valencia, 9609c; Zante currans, new, 76675c; citron, 210028c.

Muscate, \$2.2562.35; Valencia, 9609c; Zante currans, new, 76675c; citron, 210028c.

Localorito—Adden apples, 16616c; Michigan do, 5%66
Localorito—Adden apples, 16616c; Michigan do,
Localorito, 30x831c; pitted cherries, 10623c.
NUTS—Filberts, 12613c; almonds, Terragons, 186
Do; French walnuts, new, 126124c; Grenoble walnuts, 15616c; Brazils, 96210c; pecans, Texas, 8%
Caper, 15616c; Brazils, 96210c; pecans, 15626c
Caper, 15626c, 15626c, 15626c, 15621c, 15621c

timothy, 88.40; No. 2 do. 87.50; mixed, 86.00; prime planel prairie, 87.00 on track; No. 200 on track; No. 200 prime prairie, 87.00 on track; No. 200 prime prairie, 87.00 on track; No. 200 prime prairie, 87.00 prime prairie, 100 prime prairi 659c.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and steady at the recent advance. Sale was reparted of 100 bris at \$1.00 regalion, though Peoris was quoted easier at \$1.00.

LEATHER—A decline in the price of Buffalo sole of to per b is the only change that has taken place within the past week. Other lines remain steady as previously quoted. Business is gradually improving, but is still very far from being active. Following are the prices current:

terior, and, as stocks at many poi are coming in quite freely. Follow are coming in quite freely. Following tions:
First and second elear, 1 to 2 men.
Thi d clear, 1-inch.
Third clear,

dressed poultry were small, and choice dressed chickens or turkeva and hive bens were sainble, but all other stock was dull.

Poultry-Chickens, dressed, 66/80 per B; do, 4fre,
\$2,2563,25 per doz; turkeys, live, 8c; do, dressed, 106
lic; ducks, dressed, 86/80 per B; do, 4fre,
\$2,2563,25 per doz; turkeys, live, \$2,5083,00; geese,
live, \$5,0056,00.

live, \$5,0056,00.

live, \$5,0056,00.

SickDS-Pimoshy was dull and about 5c off. The recripts continue large, and buyers are holding back,
Sales were made at \$1,5081,63, prime closing at 86,
\$61,67%. Clover was quiet; small sales were decided
\$8,2668,05, and manimota brought \$8,70. Plax sold
\$1,454,162%. New buckwheat sold at 75c.

Sali7-Was steady seaf underately active. We quote:
line said, \$1,40; ordinary coarse. \$1,70, dairy, with
per sack, \$2,70, dairy, with barn, \$3,50 Ashton dairy,
per sack, \$3,70 and ware series the said. out page, \$1.75; dairy, with bars, \$5.50 Ashton dairy, with per sack, \$4.00.
TEAS—1rade was more active than is awally witnessed at this season of the year, and the market shows increasing framess. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: ne-Common, 30@35c; good do. 38@40c; 30c; good do. 50@55c; fine, 85@60c; fin-choice, 70@75c; choleest, 85@60c; fancy, \$1 (ass.) 15.

INTERIAL—Common. 28633C; good do, 35638C; medium. 40642C; good do, 45648C; fine. 50652C; finest 55660C; choicest. 70675C.

YOUNG HYEN, 65677CC; choicest. 70675C.
YOUNG HYEN, 656770C; choicest. 70675C.
YOUNG HYEN, 656770C; choicest. 60638C; fine. 50652C; fine. 50652C; fine. 50652C; fine. 50652C; fine. 50652C; fine. 50652C; fine. 50653C; fine. 50653C; fine. 50653C; fine. 50653C; choicest new. first fine. 50653C; fine. 50653C; choicest fine. 50653C; choicest fine. 50653C; choicest fine. 50653C; fine. 50653C; fine. 50653C; choicest fine. 50653C; fine. 5 WOOD. Was quoted steady at \$1.00 miles at .7560 \$8,50 for beech. V. R.AL.—Fair to choice calves were saiable at .7560 \$86c, and common at 462 c.
WOOL.—Trade is improving, and the market for some grades of woot is firmer. The demand does not come in he sonained to the West, as Eastern orders and

LIVE STOCK. .. 1,630 2,308

ceips were the largest ever reported for one any. Un April 28, 1873, the arrivais numbered 7,616 head. Under the overwheiming supply, and the depressing influence of reports of lower prices at the East, the market was somewhat demoralized and the decline of 108 15c suffered earlier in the week was supplemented by a further reduction of 108 15c. Although the attendance of buyers was noticeably large and all classes operating—at the decline—with more or less freedom, their combined purchases did not appear to make much impression on the supply, the yards at the close apparently being well filled with s'eck. If the remaining three days of the week witness anything like as large a 'run" as reported for the first three days seliers can scarcely hope to avert a further and very flaterial abrinkage in values. In quality the offerings differed but slightly from those seen in the yards from day to day for the first three days referred by the sightly from those seen in the yards from day to day for the fatted droved averaging from 1,000 (spoot smooth well-fatted drove

CATTLE SALES.
Price. No.

\$5.85 | 12

\$5.25 | 13

\$5.95 | 13

\$5.90 | 15

\$5.90 | 15

\$5.90 | 15

\$5.90 | 15

\$5.90 | 15

\$5.90 | 15

\$5.90 | 15

\$5.90 | 15

\$5.90 | 15

\$5.90 | 15

\$6.90 | 12

\$85 | 19

\$6.85 | 12

\$6.85 | 19

\$7.5 | 15

\$7.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 | 21

\$6.70 |

common to prime light weights; \$5.40.65.80 for heavy packing grades, and \$5.70.6.15 for fair to extra heavy shipping hogs.

No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. 22. 279 \$4.15 29. 249 \$5.00 35. 190 \$5.45 45. 221 5.00 165. 213 5.40 45. 213 5.40 165. 192 5.40 165. 213 5.40 165. 192 5.40 165

5.65. I flere was a better demand than on the two lays, but there was no improvement in zer were sales of common to extra grades at We note the following: prices. There were sales of common to extra grades at \$3.50.85.75. We note the following:

SBEEP SALES.

No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price.

No. Ar. Price.

**

celpts, 1, 340,

RAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 136 head for this market; total for two days, 223 head; supply very light, but equal to the demand; best, fair, \$4.095.00.

Hous—teccipts to-day, \$25 head; total for two days, 2, 420; Yorkers, \$5.005.00; Philadelphias, \$6.208. SHEEF-Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; total for two days, 7,000; selling at \$4,0065.50.

St. Louis. Feb. 28.—Hous—Higher; light, \$4.809 5.10; bacon, \$5.3965.40; butchers; \$5.4065.60. CATLE—Fairly active and unchanges; choice to fancy steers, \$5.2565.85; go.d to prime, \$4.7565.1256; light, \$4.0064.30; cows and heifers, \$5646; corn-fed Texans, \$36644;c. CINCINNATI, Peb. 28.—Hogs-Dull and lower: common, \$4.7565.15; light, \$5.2585.50; packing, \$5.80; affect butchers, \$5.80; affect butchers, \$5.80; affect butchers, \$5.80; affect butchers, \$6.80; affec

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Liverpool., Feb. 28-11 a. m.-Flour-No. 1, 25s;

Special Dispatch to The Tribuma.

Liverpool., Feb. 28-11 a. m. -Flour-No. 1, 25s;
No. 2, 24s.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s: No. 2, 10s-6d;
spring, No. 1, 19s-9d; No. 2, 9s-10d; white, No. 1, 10s-9d;
No. 2, 10s-7d; club. No. 1, 11s-2d; No. 2, 10s-9d.
Corn-New, 24s-9cig-25s; old, 25s-6d.

PROFISIONS-FOR, 65s. Lard, 44s-6d.
Liverpool, Feb. 29-2 p. m. -Pork-64s-6d.
Rest unchanged.

Liverpool, Feb. 28-Latest. -Cotton-Hardening:
6(-66s-11-16d; sales, 15,0ss-bales; speculation and export. 3,000; American, 10,000.

Berradstuffs-Califorula white wheat, 10s-76g10s-9d; do-club, 10s-9d6-11s-24; No. 2 to No. 1 fed Western spring, 5s-10d(10s-9d); do-winter, 10s-8d-9d-11s. Flour-Western canal, 24s-25s.

Con-Western canal, 24s-25s.

Con-Western mixed, 23s-6d, new do, 24s-9d-25s.

Oats-American, 3s-6d. Peas-Canadian, 5ts.

Caover-Seed-American, 76s-3s.

Provisions-Mess pork, 64s-6d; prime mess beef, 7ss.
Lard-American, 49s-6d. Cheese-Fine American, 74s.
Bacon-Long clear, 30s; short clear, 40s.

Tallow-41s.

Petroleum-Spirita, 10s; refined, 14-815s.
Linserd Oil-27s.

Resus-Common, Make, pale, 15s.

Ensist-Common, Make, pale, 15s.

Ensist-Common, Make, pale, 15s.

Boos-Stendy: Western fresh, 1446156. LEATHER-Quiet; hemlock soles. Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand light, middl: and heavy weights, 2346230; California do. 23825; common do. 22624. Wood.—Domestic deece. 33653c; pulled, 20645; un-washed. 126 Juc. Texas. 13625c. PROVISIONS—PORK quiet. but firm; \$15.75616.00; March, \$15.20 Jul. \$1.75 asked. Beef quiet. Dressed hogs—Market dull. Western, 6685c; middles quiet, but firm: Western long clear, \$56; citydo. \$16c. Lard

march. \$15. 20 old. \$15. 75 asked. Beef quiet. Dressed hogs-Market dull; Western, 620-9c; middles quiet, but firm; Western long clear. Sec; city do. Sigc. Lard firmer. prime steam, \$10. 15, closing at \$10. 25 asked; March, \$10. 20510. 2245

BUTTER-Western, 120-24c.
CHEZSA-Firm; \$c.
WHISKY-Firmer, \$1. 1115.
METALS-Copper-Manufactured steady; new sheathing, 31c; lagot. lake dull; 19618/3c. lron-Pig dull and nominal: Socioto pig. 25627/3c; American, 1866-196; Russia sheeting, 1056/21/1c; la gold. Nalis-Steady; cut, \$3.00, clinch, \$425-5.00; horseshoe, No. 8, 202-28c.

NEW ORLEARS, Feb. 28. FLOUR-Quiet and weak; superfine. 85.5065. 75; XX. 86.0066.25; XXX. 85.506 5.00; high grades. 85.2668.50. GRAIN-Corn quiet but steady; 53654c. Oata quiet but firm; St. Louis. 47448c; 6468n. 306.550. Coax-Meal-Dull. weak, and lower; \$2.60. Hav-Market dull; prairie, \$14.00418.00; choice, FROFISION-Purk and the property of the pro

BALTIMORE. Feb. 28. — FLOUR—Market dull and easier, but not quotably lower. Corn active; 54c; steam, 51c. GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn active; 54c; steam, 51c. Data quiet and usobanged; steady. Rye nominally 709 710. September; nama, 14,615c. Lard-Refined, \$11.25c.
11.50.
PETROLEUM-Dull, weak, and lower; crude, 94(69)4c;
refined offering at 15c; no buyers.
Colores - Dull and heavy; 15to, cargoes, 175(620)4c;
Obling, 175(620)4c;
Obling, 175(620)4c;
BECALPYS-Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 167,000 bu.
SET, LOUIS, Feb. 28. - COTTON - Steady and unchanged;
sales 12,000 bales.
FLOUE - Vullet and unchanged; good demand for low

ST. LOUIS. Feb. 28.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales.
FLOUIS.—Quiet and unchanged; good demand for low and medium grades.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer for medium and low grades; No. 2 red fall. \$1.41% bid cash; sales \$1.45 April; No. 3 do. \$1.3761.37%; \$1.38 March: \$1.41% April; Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 38-4636%; Cash; 30%; Gardi; 30%; Gardi; St. April; Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 38-4636%; Cash; 30%; Osili SS. Barley quiet and unchanged.
Solid SS. Barley quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork higher for future; sales \$15.00 cash; \$15.26345.30 April; \$15.40615.45 May. Lard dull; \$9.00 bid cash; \$9.50 bid March. Bulk clear ribs, 8c cash; clear sides, 8kg in settlement. Bacon firmer; 614696; 9kg.
MILWAUKER, Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Dull and lower. GEAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; opened and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukes, \$1.386; No. 2 do; fresh, \$1.286; No. 2 do; fresh, \$1.286; No. 3 Milwaukes, \$1.184; March, \$1.275; April, \$1.286; No. 3 Milwaukes, \$1.184; March, \$1.275; April, \$1.286; No. 3 Milwaukes, \$1.896; No. 4 do; Provisions—Pork in fair demand and easier; No. 2, 40c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 60c. Barley buoyant and higher; No. 2 soring, cash, and March, 64c.
Provisions—Pork in fair demand and easier; mess, \$14.379; Prime lard, 96c. Dressed, hogs, \$5.506.60. RECEIPTS-Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 22,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 6,500 bris; wheat, 4,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour. 6. 500 bris: wheat. 4. 200 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 28.—PERROLEUM—Quiet: naphtha. 11c; crude, 124c; cases. 21c; refineds 15c.
PROVISIONS—Inactive. Mes. pork. \$18.25616.50.
Beef hams. 20821c; smoked do, 14612c; pickled do, 10a104c. Lard, \$10.25610.50.
SEED—Clover. 1556316-5c; timothy, \$2.0062.10.
PLOUS—Inactive; family, \$7.2567.75; Pennsylvanis do, \$7.0087.50; high grades, \$8.00610.00.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn better supply; yellow 554656c; white, 554c. Oats inactive; white, 35641c; mixed; 35635c.
Waigsky—Steady; Western, \$1.10.
REGISTER—Wheat, 2,000 bu; oorn, 46,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—None.

NHIPMENTS—None.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; ic lower; No. 1 white Michigan,
\$1.50; extra do, \$1.54; ambler Michigan, March.
\$1.40; April, \$1.40; May, \$1.50. 2 red, \$1.42;
March, \$1.43; April, \$1.40; No. 3 red, 1.30; oldested
ded, \$1.05; No. 2 amber illinois, \$1.54. Or oldested
ded, \$1.05; No. 2 amber illinois, \$1.54. Or oldested
March, 43/90; April, 45/40; No. 2, spot, 53/97;
March, 43/90; April, 45/20; Ve white, 46: rejected,
42/90. Oats dull; No. 2, 34/90; white, 39/90; Michigan,
34/90. RECEIPTS-Flour, 14,000 bris; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn.

SUPPRESSION, 14,000 bris; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn. SOD bu; casts, none.
SULPMENTS—Flour. SOD bris; wheat, 8,600 bu; corn. 33,000 bu; casts, 3,500 bu.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Steady: 11Mc.
FLOUR—Easler: family, 83,75:87.00.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; red, 81,40:81.45. Corn dull and drouping; 40:445. Oats easier; 38:841c. Rye lower; 76:4770. Sarley quite and unchanged.
FROVISIONS—FORK Grm; closing at \$15.25; \$15.50 asked. Lard firm; steam, 9%:20%(c; closing at the later and the control of the control of

WHISKY—\$1.08.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—FOUR—Market dull.
GBAIN—Corn in fair Four—Market dull.
GBAIN—Corn in fair GBAIN—GO Data steady.
HAY—Western, \$16.00618.00.
HAY—Western, \$16.00618.00.
HAY—Western, \$16.00618.00.
HOLLIANG AND THE STATE OF THE changed.

GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn cull,
weak, and lower; mixed, on track, 38%c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Bulk, clear rib, 8%c; clear side,
8%c; shoulders, 5%c5%c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected. Corn
quiet; 10 cars new high-mixed at 51%c; 6 cars old reglected at 52c, all on track. Oats neglected. Bye
neglected. Barley quiet.

COTTON. COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS. Feb. 28.—COTTON—In good demand: prices irregular: sales 4.900: good ordinary. 10%:10%:10%:10w middling. 11%:81136: Michigan. 11%:81136: good middling. 12%:812%: middling. fair. 12%:812%: fair. 13%:13%:: receipts. net. 6.671 bales: gross. 6.678; exports to Cork. 1.535; to New York. 1.000: stock. 30.921. Galvasyon. Feb. 28.—Corrow—Quiet; middlings. 11%:: net receipts. 504 bales; gross receipts. 506; sales. 315.

DRY-GOODS.

New York Feb. 28.—Trade continued quiet with commission houses, but lobbing branches were rather more active. Cotton goods were moving slowly at unchanged prices. Prints were very quiet in first hands. Dress goods were in steady demand. Hodery was doing well. Men's wear of woolens was quiet. Foreign goods were in moderate requies.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28. PETROLEUM Market un-changed; standard white, 110 test, 15c. PITTSBUEG, Feb. 28. PETROLEUM Dull; crude, S2.45 at Parkers; refined, 145c bid, 15c asked; Phila-delpuis ductions.

TALLOW-418.
PETROLEUM-9-Spirita, 108; refined, 140.158.
LINSERD OIL—778.
RESIN—COMMON, 546; pale, 138.
SPERTE TUPENTINE—28.
LONDON, Feb. 28.—SUGAR—No. 12 Dutch standard, spot and affond, 380 degalls.
PETROLEUM-Stand.
SPERTE TUPENTINE—28.
LONDON, Feb. 28.—SUGAR—No. 12 Dutch standard, spot and affond, 380 degalls.
PETROLEUM-Stand.
SPERTE TUPENTINE—28.
ANWERLON CITTES.
NEW YORK.
SPECT TUPENTINE—278.
ANTERICAN CITTES.
NEW YORK.
NEW YORK.
ANY YOR, Feb. 28.—PETROLEUM—348.

AMERICAN CITTES.
NEW YORK.
SPECT STANDARD OF THE Tribune.
NEW YORK.
SPECT STANDARD OF THE TRIBUTES.
SPECT STANDARD OF THE TRIBUTES OF

The quantity of tobacce in the place of the beginner of the time the sum of the colored of the state of the s

Burns.

A new library edition of the poetical sad prose works of Robert Burns, in six volumes uniform with the same publisher's edition of Molicre, will soon be published by William Patterson, of Edinburg. The poems and sones will occupy three volumes, arranged according to the date of composition. The remaining volumes will be devoted to the author's letters and other prose productions, similarly arranged. Each poem, ballad, song, and letter, accompanied by a concise editorial note, will comprise all that is knows of the circumstances under which it was written, and of the persons and events to which it refers. The original source of publication and some account of the manuscripts will be given. Instead of a glossary at the end of the work, words requiring definition will be explained at the foot of each page, where, also, the poet's own notes will appear. The author's variations will likewise be carefully recorded. Prof. Nichol, of the University of Glassyow, will furnish an easay on the poet's life, character, and influence. William Scott Douglas, whose intimate acquaintance with the life and works of Burns is well known, has undertaken the duty of editor. A hiography will precede the author's prose works, in the form of a chronological summary of his life, interspersed with apt quotations and illustrative remarks. The poet's autobiography, contained in his famous letter to Dr. Moore, will, in this edition, for the first time be printed in full, from the original manuscript.

SAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. | Andrew Sunday at 8 a. m. & Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-81. (Sherman House) and re
Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depote.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-seconds.
Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Raddolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 5:00a. m. * 7:00a. m. Day Express ... 8:30a. m. * 7:55a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.
Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILEDAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Tiers Office, cs South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwankes Express 8:25 a. m. 7:30p m. Visconsin & Minnesota Thro Day Express 10:00a. m. 4:00p m. 4:00p m. 10:00a. m. 11:00a. m. 11:0 ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-stefand foot of Twenty-seed

Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark

Leave. | Arriva St. Louis Express.
St. Louis Fast Line....
St. Louis Fast Line....
Cairo & New Oricans Ex.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.
Peoria & Springfield Ex.
Springfield Night Ex.
Peoria, Keckuk & Hannibal
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.
Gilman Passenger CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEDAD Depois, foot of Lake-st., Le linua-av., and Sinteenshest. and Canal and Sixteenshests. Ticket Offices, 30 Clark-st., and at depois.

Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator.

Rockford, Dubuque, and Sioux City Pasific Express for Omaha. "0:15 a. m. "4:25 p. m. Pasific Express for Omaha. "0:15 a. m. "4:20 p. m. Pasific Express for Omaha. "10:00 p. m. "7:05 a. m. "10:00 p. m. "6:55 a. m. "10:00 p. m. "10:0

*Er. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. † Ex. Monday. PITTSBURG. PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY 8:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 1 5:15 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 10:20 p. m. 9:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & ORIO RATLEDAD

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Painer Bound
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. Arriva CHICAGO, ROCK IRLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts, Tiese office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex *10:15a. m. * 4:00 p. 1 Peru Accommodation. * 5:00 p. m. * 9:35a. 8 Sight Express. * 10:00 p. m. 4:550a. 8 PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAIL-Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Me Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

Depart. | Arriva.

A Review of the B 1876. An Irrepressible Upon Divider

INSURANC

Four Millions Diffe tween 1875 and

Patent Facts for the I to Ponder Ove ness of the Hammoth Com

National Board Method

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Whose study the fire-insurance situatio the present time, and especially prospects of the companies doin must inevitably come to the confuture is the great unknown quints getting a fair glimpse of the fire the companies by analyzing t for the past year, and to derive ment from their perusal is son drawing blood from turnips. It readers will teil me that this is ment in the light of the long list readers will teil me that this is iment in the light of the long list recently declared by the companies of this city, and are really in such a desperal is rather remarkable that they dividends. Well, it is remark just this fact that makes the alt

dividends. Well, it is remark just this fact that makes the sit if you will scan the statement be observed that not twenty-five dividends out of their surplus expenditures far exceeded in the second place many more paying the dividends declared week in January were impaired.

THE DIVIDEND QUEST THERE IS AN INTEREST OF COMPART OF THE POLYDEND QUEST THE DIVIDEND QUEST THE IS AN INTEREST OF THE IS AN INTEREST. THE IS AN INTEREST OF THE IS AN INTEREST. THE IS AN INTEREST OF THE IS AN INTEREST. THE INTEREST. THE IS AN INTEREST. THE INTEREST. THE IS AN INTEREST. THE INTEREST. THE INTEREST. THE IS AN INTEREST. THE INT comparatively high, but in 1876 had to be carried for an average loss rates than formerly, and as eraged about the same, the net actual decrease in the earnin books were posted, Directors that lower dividends were essent cases they accepted the necessity more the dividends were boldly the surplus earnings of the prev the result is that, though the previous for the previous carbon the surplus and immediately then they eaborbed the surplus, but beside. The value of all stocks in from 5 to 20 cents upon the dolla sales show some alarming results.

The statements required by Department are all in, and we are the business of the companie figures. These returns embrace panies which are allowed to do State, but, for all practical pursesnet the results of the year country. There are 101 New 1 panies, eighty-seven companies and 1 in the list, and the compliant urus is a severe task. The lead as follows:

Total receipts—
1876
101 New York companies \$23,910. less rates than formerly, and as

Total receipts 1878.

101 New York companies \$23, 910, 87 other State companies 33, 415, 16 foreign companies 11, 008.

Total \$38, 424, [Nors.—The returns of 1875 of fembrace only fourteen companies—Total disbursements—1876. New York companies. \$22, 518, Other State companies. 20, 801, Foreign companies. 8, 273, Total. \$60, ess.
Apparent gain 7, 738.
These figures show at a glans tive standing of the Company is at the end of 1875 and 1875, tyro in figures can see that the more than four millions of do compared with the former yet the true result of the underwrite excessive dividends, will be dethe following statement of dithe American companies duryears:

the year previous.

The guestion of E.

The general belief that the lost their vantage ground in the rates is more than sustained by of the year past. Compare the losses to premiums received. New York companies...49 1-10 Other State companies...52 4-10

panies, Jan. 1, 1877..... Net surplus over capital, i ther liabilities: ce fund of foreign con

New York companies... Other State companies Foreign companies.... There is something appalling of these figures, but it gives the of the enormous value of the erty of the nation. There is a limiting the insurance in its part. Upon some risks the com-

Burns.
dition of the poetical and pert Burns, in six volumes, anne publisher's edition of published by William Patty. The poems and songs itimes, arranged according mposition. The remaining sted to the author's letters uctions, similarly arranged, song, and letter, accomplished to the circumstances under the circumstances under ditorial note, will comprise the circumstances under and of the persons and fers. The original source ome account of the manulissead of a glossary at words requiring definition at the foot of each page, is own notes will appear, as will likewise be careful-nichel, of the University isk an essay on the poet's influence. William Scott hate acquaintance with the tris is well known, has unitation. TIME TABLE.

PARTURE OF TRAINS ed. : Monday excepted. | Ar

WESTERN RAILWAY TRAL BAILBOAD.

Leave. | Arrive. x. \$ Monday Ex. \$ Dail NVER SHOET LINES.

near Madison-st. bridge.
ot, and 122 Randolph-st Leave. Arrive.

HIGAN SOUTHERN. 8:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 5:15 o. m. 9:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:18 a. m. 110:20 p. m. 6:10 a. m.

& ST. PAUL RAILEDAD. Leave. | Arrive. * 8:25 a. m. * 7:30 p. m. *10:00a. m. * 4:00p. m. * 5:05 p. m. *11:00a. m 1 9:30 p. m. 2 7:00 a. m. kee. Tickets for St. Pani her via Madison and Prairie La Crosse, and Winons RAL RAILBOAD.
I foot of Tweaty-second-st.
idolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive.

d QUINCY RATEROLD disus-av., and Sixteenth-th-sts. Ticket Offices, 50

x • 9:30 p. m. • 7:05 a. m. . 110:00 p. m. 1 6:55 a. m. Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave. Arrive. PACIFIU RATLEGAD and Sherman-sts. Ticket Sherman House.

& ST. LOUIS RAIL-Depart. | Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 4 8:00 p. m. 4 7:30 a. m.

LINE.
foot of Lake-st.
| Depart. | Arrive. 9:15 a. m. 8:50 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:45 a. m. Clinton and Carroll-sts.

A Review of the Business of 1876.

An Irrepressible Conflict Upon Dividends.

Patent Facts for the Underwriters

Business of the Hammoth Companies .-- How the Westerners Stand.

National Board Methods Exposed.

prospects of the companies doing business here, must inevitably come to the conclusion that the must nevision? Some to the contains that the future is the great unknown quantity. We are just getting a fair glimpse of the real condition of the companies by analyzing their statements for the past year, and to derive any encourage-If you will scan the statements closely it will be observed that not twenty-five companies paid expenditures far exceeded their income. In the second place many more companies after paying the dividends declared during the first week in January were impaired.

There is an irrepressible conflict between Directors and officers of companies about dividends, and some pretty sharp talking is in-dulged in upon both sides. Before the Chicago fre officers had no difficulty in persuading Directors that a handsome surplus was a good thing to have in the house, but when companies lost capital and surplus both in the Chicago fire. had to pay round sums by way of assessments, then the Directors, reflecting the views of stockholders, demanded regular dividends to the last cent that the companies can afford to pay. The prosperity of the companies for 1874 and 1875 enabled them to pay large divizime. These were years when the rates were comparatively high, but in 1876 the same risks had to be carried for an average of 25 per cent less rates than formerly, and as the losses avless rates than formerly, and as the losses averaged about the same, the net result was an actual decrease in the earnings. When the books were posted, Directors saw at a glance that lower dividends were essential, and in many cases they accepted the necessity, but in many more the dividends were boldly declared out of the surplus earnings of the previous, year, and the result is that, though the published statements of Jan. I show a small net surplus, the dividends paid immediately thereafter not only have absorbed the surplus, but left a deficiency beside. The value of all stocks has depredated from 5 to 20 cents upon the dollar, and recent sales show some alarming results.

THE RUSINESS OF 1876.

The statements required by the Insurance Department are all in, and we are able to judge of the business of the companies by their own figures. These returns embrace only the companies which are allowed to do business in this state, but, for all practical purposes, they rep-

Total receipts— 1876. 1875.

101 New York companies \$23, 910, 763 \$26, 338, 496

87 other State companies ... 33, 415, 458 34, 570, 554

16 foreign companies ... 11, 098, 518 *11, 301, 207 Total \$68, 424, 739 \$72, 210, 257 [*Norz.—The returns of 1875 of foreign companies

Total \$7,843,003 \$7,380,538

 New York companies
 \$2,850,894,391

 Other State companies
 2,563,847,205

 Foreign companies
 896,457,834

insure over 50 per cent, but upon others they prefer insurance for full value. A safe estimate would be to add 33 per cent to the above figures to arrive at the actual value of the property insured. Yet there are hundreds of millions insured in other companies than those doing business here.

insured in other companies than those doing business here.

WHAT THE MAMMOTH COMPANIES ARE DOING. It may be explained that the risks of the large agency companies are so widely scattered that, despite the grand disproportion between their assets and risks in force, the companies are perfectly safe. It will, however, prove interesting to compare the standing of the companies as related to each other in their methods of business. Only the American companies will be given in this place, because the foreign companies have large assets at home responsible for losses here and elsewhere, and, as only their American assets are reported, it would be unfair to compare them with our own offices. The companies will be taken in order of their assets:

 Sets:
 Ricks in fores

 Total assets.
 Jan. 1, 1877.

 Etna, Hartford.
 . \$7, 115, 624
 \$252, 904, 907

 North America, Phila.
 . 6, 601, 884
 175, 012, 651

 Home, New York.
 . 6, 104, 651
 346, 154, 310

 Franklin, Phila.
 3, 778, 651
 156, 063, 830

 Franklin, Phila.
 3, 273, 859
 104, 333, 871

 Cont.mental, New York.
 2, 792, 903
 140, 850, 980

 Phemix, New York.
 2, 792, 903
 140, 850, 980

 Phemix, Hartford.
 2, 2407, 531
 107, 262, 557

 German-American, N. Y.
 2, 286, 553
 86, 745, 313

 German-American, S. Y.
 2, 286, 553
 86, 745, 313
 Germania, New York. 1, 718, 848
Pennsylvania, Phila. 1, 675, 604
Hanover, New York. 1, 642, 883
Springfield, Mass. 1, 515, 672
Niagars, New York. 1, 442, 445
American, Newark. 1, 377, 108
Connecticut, Hartford. 1, 362, 844
American, Phila. 1, 280, 796
Girard, Phila. 1, 112, 277
Manufacturers', Boston 1, 100, 058
*Agricultural, N. Y. 1, 095, 310
American, New York. 1, 079, 644
National, Hartford. 1, 040, 524
Merchants', Newark. 1, 003, 084

"This Company professes to insure only farm property isolated. The American, of Chicago, engaged in the same business exclusively, with assets of \$882,028, had at risk Jan. 1, 1877, \$160, 181 521.

the same business exclusively, with assets of \$882,025, had at risk Jan. I. 1877, \$100, 181 521.

PROULIARITIES OF THE ABOVE FIGURES.

There is a lesson taught by the foregoing figures relative to the comparative conservatism displayed in the management of the companies. The observable feature of the returns is that the New York City companies are carrying a far greater proportion of risks to assets than the Hartford or Philadelphia companies of equal strength. This is peculiarly noticeable in the returns of the Ætns, Home, and North America Companies, the first three in the list. The Continental and Hanover figures present the same comparison. On their face these differences would seem to indicate recklessness in underwriting, but the explanation is that the city comparison, but the explanation is that the city comcomparison. On their face these differences would seem to indicate recklessness in underwriting, but the explanation is that the city companies carry immense lines in this city, whereas their competitors find their chief patronage at a distance from their home offices. The question recurs, however, whether the New York companies are not thereby endangered to a greater extent than if they imitated their rivals. There is a wide difference of opinion on this subject, and it would require several columns to discuss it intelligently. The figures presented show some marked characteristics in the practice of companies. They verify the popular traditions of the various offices which are known as conservative or otherwise. It is not considered by underwriters that the safety of a company depends entirely upon a single consideration, and the comparison herewith made is simply a link in the chain by which they may be judged. The quality of business affects the status of the company far more than the quantity. An even hundred million upon poor planing-mills, and it is quality that fixes the reputation for recklessness or conservatism.

A FEW WESTERN COMPANIES' RETURNS.

There are many Western companies doing business here, and it is interesting to note their advance in the scale since last—year. Their assets compare as follows:

Jan. 1, '77. Jan. 1, '76.

St. Paul, of Minnesota ... \$943, 661 \$908, 881.

| Sets compare as follows:
| Jan. 1, '77. |
| St. Paul, of Minnesota ... \$943, 661 |
| Amazon, Cincinnat! ... 935, 163 |
| Traders', Chicago ... 827, 359 |
| N. W. National, Milwaukee 877, 193 |
| Am. Central, St. Louis ... 747, 468 |
| Detroit ... 484, 906 |
| Citizens', St. Louis ... 433, 146 |
| St. Joseph, St. Joe, Mo. 420, 245 |
| St. Louis, St. Louis ... 347, 001 |
| Mercantile, Cleveland ... 379, 380 |
| Jefferson, St. Louis ... 269, 535 |
| Toledo, Toledo, O. ... 252, 392 |
| These returns, as showing the compared to the state of the sta

many companies paid dividends this year out of their surplus. This was also the case last year, when a large number of companies expended more money than they received. Here is a par-tial list of them:

citi met or enem.		
Manager 1	Birdete	Expendi-
Companies.	Receipts.	tures.
Etna (of New York)	\$ 92,655	\$147, 367
American		255, 374
Amity		80,925
Atlantic		387, 510
Capital City	50,977	55, 217
City		101,835
Clinton	121, 266	142,660
Columbia	117,897	154, 653
Commerce	64,074	83, 219
Eagle	182, 235	206, 017
Empire City	85,911	115, 084
Emporium		77, 675
Exchange	171, 233	182, 256
Firemen's Fund	89, 212	98, 188
Gebhard		67,684
Globe	110,800	132,946
Hamilton	88, 676	94,551
Hoffman		197,949
Hope		77,723
Jefferson		119,093
Lenox	59, 032	68, 236
Mechanics' & Traders'		271, 878
New York Fire		135, 963
New York City		108, 121
Park		94,586
People's		84, 982
Resolute		104, 764
Sterling		79,822
Cterring	RO 054	08 528

who he as girlly as it they were both and that object.

How the national board retreats. The policy of silence has been adopted by the National Board members, and they are pursuing the even tenor of their way as quietly as of the two cylis is to submit to the dishonesty of companies and agents in a few cases rather than by dishanding to open the flood-gates to low rates and demoralized practices. The local

Boards are gradually receiving formal permission to do as they please about rates, and the companies, in their private instructions, are bidden "not to lose any good risks on account of small differences in rates." The effect is that the Board companies are everywhere inclined to meet non-Board competition. It is doubtless simpracticable to make a uniform rate for companies banded to gether by a compact which the independent agents will not underbid, but it is feasible to follow them so closely hat the non-Boarders cannot get wind of the new rate in time to secure the risk. The present situation may be summed up in the statement that the Board companies' agents have full permission to reduce rates to meet competition.

A SPECIMEN OF THE NEW METHOD.

Probably no place in the West has witnessed a severer tussle between Board and non-Board companies found their business disappearing like dew before the morning sun. They could not keep pace with the independents, and appealed to their companies for relief. The latter sent a corps of special agents to the place, and, after a free conference, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That one representative of each Board agency shall constitute a Rating Committee of the local Board, and shall meet daily at a designated hour and place. This Committee shall have power by a unanimous vote to consider and fix rates, which rates, when so fixed, shall take immediate effect, and he reported from day to day to the Committee, or to ther National Board agents, and remain in force until revoked by the Co-operative Committee, or other National Board anthority; it being understood such autaority is given the local Board in exceptional cases of competition upon the best classes of property by the stronger non-Board companies, and to secure united Board action in such competition.

such competition.

It will be noticed that this is virtually saying to the local Board, "Fix your own rates."

NEMO.

* RELIGIOUS.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING. A diminished attendance characterized the noon prayer-meeting at Farwell Hall yesterday, but the exercises were interesting. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany led, aided by Mrs. Wilson, who conducted the musical department. During the opening slicht prayer, Mr. Davis read the requests, and then prayed carnestly for the aid and comfort of those

struggling in darkness.

After "What shall the harvest be?" Dr. Tiffany announced the subject of the lesson to be. "We shall reap what we sow, based upon Job, Iv., 7; Galatians, vi., 7-8; Proverbos, xi., 18, and xxii., 8; and James, iii., 18. The laws of morals and physics were identical in the results of given conditions. Improvement was the essential consequence of complying with certain consequence of complying with certain conditions, and the seeds of faith dropped into the soul would spring up and bear fruit, as do the seed sown by the husbandman. Development was always after its kind. Plant good seed and a man became better; plant bad seed and he became worse. It was true of all the moral world, that if a man conceived a wrong thought toward God he did a bad act toward men, and it was the law of God that it should be so, and the law was as binding upon the soul of men as on the fruitful earth, and whatever that man put down into the ground or into his soul he would reap whatever he put there, whether it be good or bad. Then comes the judgment, based upon the verdict men made up for themselves. God would not pronounce the verdict, but Hewould see that a natural and equitable law was properly administered upon the verdict at which each man had arrived by the life he had lived.

The Rev. Dr. Gibson led in prayer, and the choir sang "Come, ye sinners, poor and needy." Mr. Morton sooke at length upon the power of evil, strengthened by the careful nursing of sinners, and Dr. Gibson made an even stronger application.

Silent prayer and the doxology closed the exercless.

Mrs. Wilson, who is a sister of the late P. P.

A meeting of the Christian Workers' Union of the West Side was held yesterday morning at No. 221 West Madison street. Mrs. Bickford presided, and Mrs. R. A. Donnelly acted as Secretary.

service of the Christman. Worker Carine for the Month of the Christman work of the Chris

The Adelphi Lessees Want the Theatre Restored to Them.

Fifty Dollars a Week.

the Late Walter Wright

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

The motion of Lanphere & Rigdon, the lesses of the Adelphi, to have the theatre property and lease turned over to them by the Receiver came up again before Judge Farwell yesterday morning. The motion was first made last week, and postponed to give the Receiver, Capt. Gray, time to file his report. Lanphere & Rigdon alleged that they ought not to be deprived of the property during the litigation, and that Gray was not spending the money received by him in a proper way. Mr. Tuley, as their coursel, claimed that the Receiver asked more for his services than he was entitled to, and had sufficient money in his hands to pay his proper fees. The Receiver was an officer of the Court, and a court had no right to keep the property. It was entirely

property.

Mr. Hardy, on behalf of Haverly and the Receiver, objected, because if any damage was done suit would have to be brought on the bonds, and more littigation would be caused.

At Mr. Tuiey's request the Clerk made a special vote of bis offer.

more litigation would be caused.

At Mr. Tuiey's request the Clerk made a special note of his offer.

Mr. Hardy then presented the Receiver's last report, and asked to have it approved.

The report was filed and, after some discussion, ordered to be referred to a Master for examination.

Capt. Grav, in his report, which embraces the period from June 1, 1876, to date, stated that fit June last he had on hand \$38. Since that time he has received \$8,700, and paid out about \$7,900, leaving a balance of \$800 in his hands. There are, however, unpaid inabilities outstanding to the amount of some \$2,200. The monthly rent of \$1,200 for the theatre had all been collected up to date except \$2,400. The ground-lease is \$255 a month, leaving Only \$575 profit. The present owners of the Adelphi, Lamphere and Rigdon, claim that the Receiver ought to have been able to pay all the expenses out of his receipts, instead of running behind. They also object to his charge of \$50 a week for collecting \$1,200 a month and paying the ground rent, as excessive.

The report was referred to George Willard, Master in Chancery, to examine it and report in a week.

ministered upon the verdict at which each man had arrived by the life he had lived.

The liev. Dr. Gibson led in prayer, and the choir. Mr. Morton spoke at length upon the power of evil, strengthened by the careful nursing of sinners, and Dr. Gibson made an even stronger application.

8 Silent prayer and the doxology closed the exercises.

Mrs. Wilson, who is a sister of the late P. P. Biles, will lead the music to-day.

THE PRESHTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

This body is to meet in Farwell Hall, Chicago, on the 17th of May. The body consigls of about 500 delegates, and will be in seasion about two weeks. The Committee of Arnagements sponlined by the Brooklyn Assembly to prepare for the meeting in Chicago met in the Presbyterian Rooms yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m. Present, the Revs. Arhur Mitchell, J. Menor Gibson. J. H. Walker, D. S. Johnson, William M. Blackburn, and Messrs. E. S. Wells. J. M. Horton, and W. C. Gray, D. Mitchell in the chair; W. C. Gray, Secretary.

After a free interchange of views, it was moved ann agreed to that the Assembly-ball mag; at 5 o'clock a. m. and 7% o'clock p. m. each day, and that the noon recess enable nearer for to be secure the survay fairs of the delegates, but that they be commended to respect all restaurants convenient of access to the place of meeting.

Messrs. J. W. Horton and E. R. Davis were appointed to constitute the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. J. W. Horton and E. R. Davis were appointed to constitute the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. J. W. Gibson, Arthur Mitchell, E. S. Wester, J. W. Wight, and his sice date to the Assembly-man and the section of the west side was held yesterially morning at No. 22! West Madison street. Mrs. Bickford presaded, and Mrs. R. A. Donnelly acted as Secretary.

The principal business of the meeting at No. 22! West Madison street. Mrs. Bickford presaded, and Mrs. R. A. Donnelly acted as Secretary.

The committee do not undertake to provide on Finance.

Messrs. J. W. Gibson, Arthur Mitchell, E. S. Wells. J. W. Horton, and H. W. King were appointed t

THE COURTS.

They Object to Paying the Receiver

Bill Filed to Set Aside the Will o

Petitions in Bankruptey.

Another Batch of Voluntary

had no right to keep the property. It was entirely in the discretion of the Court to order the property to be turned over, and it ought to be done, so that

to be turned over, and it ought to be done, so that Lamphere & Rigdon could prevent the loss which they were at present suffering.

Judge Farwell said the compensation of the Receiver was a commission, the amount of which rested with the Court. He did not wish then to make any order without hearing both sides. Mr. Gray had been appointed by counsel, and the property should not be taken out of his hands. He preferred to refer the case to the Master to take proof.

Mr. Turby offered to give a bond on receiving the property.

A similar verdict was had in the case of Daniel

A. Loring.

George W. Campbell was resterday appointed
Assignee of Henry Perlinsky.

The election of an Assignee in the matter of McFarland and Price was continued to March 10, at 11 a. m. and final dividend of 10% per cent was

WARD.

Assignce of Heary Perlinsky.

The election of an Assignce in the matter of McFarland and Price was continued to March 10, at 11 a.

A first and final dividend of 10% per cent was declared yesterday in the exatte of Morris Salkey. The Assignce will be chosen for Levy Brothers this morning, at 10°0°clock, before-Register Grant, in Register Hibbard's office. A composition meeting will be held at the same time.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George Hinchilf filed a petition against William Lamb, Lyman Baird, E. W. Blatchford, and W. H. Bradley, asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of \$572.89 on the west 100 feet of Lot 18, Block 59, in Russell, Mather & Roberts Addition to Chicago.

Herman Schwab filed a bill against Bertha, Louis, Jennie, Sidney, Benjamin, and Albert Haas, Francis Bradley, Martin Beem, Adolph, and William Loeb, and Randerph Loomis, to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,000 on the east 4 feet of Lot 9 and the west 10% feet of Lot 10 of Williard & Pearce's Subdivision of Block 57 of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ¾ of Sec. 27, 30, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Illinois Trust & Savings Bank began a suit against Michael Evans, Daniel O'Hars, and Patrick M. Cleary.

M. L. Pierce, administrator, sued Potter Palmer for \$1,000.

J. D. Harver, Assignce of the Commercial Loan Company and its stockholders to compel the latter to contribute according to the amount of stock held by them. This oill was filed some eighteen months or more ago in the Superior Court, but dismissed a few weeks ago without prejudice, because Judge Moore was interested in a similar suit and would not hear it. The suit is therefore brought in the Circuit Court for the same purpose as before.

THE GALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Bankruptey calendar, beginning with No. 14, in re. W. A. Holis. No case on trial.

JUDGE 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, inclusive.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Bankruptcy calendar, beginning with No. 14, in re. W. A. Holz. No case on trial.

JUDGE 6 ART—219 to 229, and 230 to 239, inclusive. No. 109, Eager vs. Fund, on trial.

JUDGE 6 ART—No call. No. 51, 171, City vs. Delany, still on trial.

JUDGE 10 NO CR.—S. 54, 45. No case on trial.

JUDGE 10 ORD.—S. 54, 45. No case on trial.

JUDGE 10 ORD.—Set case 4, 604. Walsh vs. Clark, and calendar Nos. 255 to 265, inclusive. except 290. No. 254. Lervey vs. Dietrich, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call. No. 1, 558, Offstie vs. Biodgett, on trial.

JUDGE VALLIAUS—Motions.

JUDGE WILLIAUS—Motions.

SUPERIOR COUNTESTONS—JOSIAh Bristow vs.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSION — Josiah Bristow vs.
Francis B. Law, \$505. 23. — Murdoch Campbell et al. vs.
the Cr data for the Confession of the Con William A. Hodgman, \$401.50.
CROUNT COURT—JUDGE HOGERS—Esther E. Martin va William J. Manning; verdict, \$600, and motion for new trial.—F. M. Parker vs. Frederick Bisner; verdict, \$121.65, and motion for new trial.—Thomas J. West vs. Joseph Bechtin, \$89.75.
JUDGE BOOGH—M. Baker vs. Edward Jension; verdict, \$100, and motion for new trial.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. SEWERS.

ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF LIFE.INSURANCE UN-

ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF LIPE-INSURANCE UNDERSTOOD?

To the Estior of The Tribuns.

Cuicaso, Feb. 26.—An assertion that the principles of the business of life-insurance, after its thirty years' existence in this country, were either imperfectly understood or else viciously misapplied by the managers of some of the oldest and beas companies, would be a bold proposition, yet the writer's experience with precisely similar policies, taken at the same time in four companies of good standing, would fustify such a statement. These companies are the largest and oldest in the four States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, all of them in business a little over thirty years, have assets which produce substantially the same rate of interest earnings, have had but little difference in their ratio of expenses for seven or eight years, and, in brief, all the elements which contribute to the cost of insurance to the policyholder and in the surplus premiums returned under the name of dividends. But the history of these policies discloses no such result. On the contrary, some of the companies furnished more than one-fourth more paid-up insurance in proportion to each dollar of pegmium paid than another, and not only this, but upon the paid insurance so furnished the subsequent dividends were more than one-half greater in some companies for insurance than in one of them. It should be added, however, that there is no particular difference in the three companies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

If such an enormous difference as the above can honestly occur, it is not unreasonable to insist that the business is not yet understood. R. W. H.

THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28. —What purported to have been a meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Association was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, when resolutions were passed indorsing Gen. Logan for Secretary of War. It was a fraud.
The meeting own, which Gen. Bears resided was The meeting over which Gen. Beem presided was simply a meeting of the Post-Office and Internal Revenue employes. Owen Stewart was Second Lieutenant of the meeting. The resolutions dorsing Gen. Logan for Secretary of War by Chicago Union Veteren Association are fran Chicago Union Veteren Association are frands.
Gen. Beem also represents that he has resolutions from the National Union League of Illinois, indorsing Gen. Logan for Secretary of War. If he has any such resolutions, they are also fraudulent. He further represents that he is one of a Committee appointed by the people of Illinois to go to Washington to urge President Hayes to appoint Logan Secretary of War. The people of Illinois have no knowledge of any such Committee. If any Committee under that guise goes to Washington it is a Committee and up of the Post-Office and Internal Revenue Department of men who have made themselves obnoxique to the people, and who will be called on to step down and out. The Post-Office has supported men who not only yoted the Democrat ticket, but who attempted to release Rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas to burn this city.

equal to any in the market. New patterns of English PENANG and

The state of the property of the state of th

A Bare Variety of Pish.

Sait Lake Tribuna.

The red fish of Wallows Lake, in California, are described as being blood red in color, very fat, and weighing about eight pounds, and are preferred, when taken, to aalmon. It is said there are only four lakes known in which this fish is found—Payette in Idaho, a take in Maine, one in Scotland, and Wallows Lake. A company engaged in commercial fishing on the latter fre-

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss GENEVIEVE ROGERS MAUD MULLER

aracters. aday, March 5—LEMONS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....Prop

SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY This (Thursday) evening. TRIAL BY JURY and CHILLERIC. Friday, Benefit of Soldene, GRAND DUCHESS. SOLDENE MATINEE, Saturday. Next week discount of the control of the contro

THE TELEPHONE.

SID C. FRANCE. MARKED FOR LIFE.

Great Success and Re-DEN THOMPSON as JOSH WHITCOMB.

Togethe with an entirely new Specialty Stuart Sisters, Belle Celeste, C. C. Mathews others. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. MILLINERY.

NEW STYLES. New Flowers, Frames,

Straws, &c. 124 STATE-ST WEBSTERS'.

We make to order, and keep in stock SHIRTS from \$12 to \$30 per dozen. Fabric and workmanship

CRETON Shirtings now in at popular prices. ELDREDGE & CO.. 55 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS. D. H. DONOVAN PURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

66 Washington-st., second floor. Prompt attention to calls by telegraph from city and suburban towns. Open day and night. STATE LINE.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow:
CALIFOR'A. M'ch 3. Sa m | VICTORIA. M'ch 17, 7 sm
STHIOPIA. M'ch 10. 2 pm | BOLIVIA. March 24, 1 pm
New York to Glasgow. Liverpool, or Londonderry.
Cabina, 8c5 to 880. Intermediate, 235; steerage, 235.
New York and London:
ELYSIA. March 10, 2 pm | ITALIA. March 24, 1 pm
Cabina 855, to 270; Steerage, 225.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

· AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL

Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES.
General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS. General Agents. Great Western Steamship Line

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers steres New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth G. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with St. Laurent, Lachesnea, Wednesday, March 7, 11

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Sate. day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken, Eates of passage-From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cable, \$100; second cables, \$60, gold; steerage, \$50 carrency. For freight or passage apply to 2Bowling Green, New York.

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE. Carrying the Mails between
EUROPE AND AMERICA. For passage apply at Company's Office, 32 South Clark-ti., Chicago. FRANCIS C. REOWN, Gen. West. Agt. Drafts on Great Hritain and Ireland.

WHITE STAR LINE, Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVES-POOL. Apply at Company's office, 120 East Ran-ALFRED LAGRIGUES, Georgi Western Agent Drafts on Great Britain and Ireiand. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British-Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VEHNET. General Western Agent. WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORT. THE BOYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Names, Baham Islands. For full information apply to JAMES LIDGER WOOD & CO. 756 Producy, New York.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy ourse of Seminal Weakness, Less Man-bood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion of success. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Astrono Dit. JAGUIST & CO., Classication of the

9:30 a. m. 4:25 p. m. HIO RAILEDAD.

See Building, foot of Mon-Clark-st., Palmer House, Exposition Building). INSURANCE:

Four Millions Difference Between 1875 and 1876.

to Ponder Over.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Whoever shall try to study the fire-insurance situation in this city at the present time, and especially to ascertain the for the past year and to the real past and ment from their perusal is something akin to drawing blood from turnips. Yet some of your readers will tell me that this is a strange statement in the light of the long lists of dividends recently declared by the fire-insurance are really in such a desperate condition it is rather remarkable that they have paid such dends. Well, it is remarkable, and it is just this fact that makes the situation so black.

Tolal dubursements— 1876. 1875.

New York companies... \$22, 518, 843 \$22, 520, 594

Other State companies... 29, 891, 508 30, 020, 151

Foreign companies... 8, 275, 519 7, 891, 773

 years:
 1876.

 Dividends—
 1876.

 New York companies.
 \$3,003.643

 939,359
 3,068,016

se schooner Mary E. Cook arrived here yester from South Chicago with a cargo of dry lum

The agent of Forepaugh's Menagerie was on Change yesterday. He wanted to see if there was my chance for the baby elephant among the bulls and bears of that region.

The propeller Skylark, which last season ran be-tween Milwankee and St. Joseph, will hereafter run between the latter port and Chicago. She ar-rived here yesterday, and will for the present make

Building), was, at 8 a.m., 30 deg.; 10 a.m., 35; 12 m., 38; 3 p. m., 40; 8 p. m., 35. Barometer, at 8 a. m., 30.36; 8 p. m., 30.30.

Charles H. Ham, the recently reappointed Appraiser of Customs, yesterday received a tolegram announcing that his commission would be forwarded immediately. It is supposed he will assume the duties of the office on Monday. Mike McDonald yesterday got out a search war-ant for the recovery of the wines, etc., advanced o G. F. Sims to deal out to the attendants at a late isgraceful masquerade ball on the North Side, and ecovered a good share of his property.

continued until to-day.

A meeting was held Tuesday night at 573% Sonth Canal street, for the purpose of starting a Hebrew School Association. About sixty members joined this enterprise and they elected temporary officers, and will hold a meeting Sunday at 7p. m., at the same place, to edicit members.

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon, Albert Hruby, 12 years of age, residing at No. 42 Burling street, was run over at the crossing of Twelfth and Halsted streets by a wagon driven by Henry Ellers, of No. 367 Desplaines street. The little fellow was badly injured about the head and legs.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning a news-

y injured about the head and legs.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning a newsoy named Michael Burns was run over at the
lark and Madison street crossing by Parmalee's
aggage wagon, No. 430. Dr. Forman, who atended the little fellow, found no bones broken,
nd thinks his injuries are not severe. He was
ouveyed to his parents' residence, No. 618 Canal

the horse at a passing locomotive. He received so severe injuries that he was sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

Mr. A. D. Reed, who for thirteen years his acceptably filled the office of local Freight Agent for the Chicago & Alton Raliroad, was yesterday presented by his associates with a valuable gold watch on the occasion of his transfer to the downlown office, to enter upon the duties of Contracting Agent. Mr. E. P. Broughton succeeds Mr. Reed as Local Freight Agent.

Work was commenced on the new Court-House resteiday. Walker B. McNell was stripping the protection planks from the foundation walls and superintending the crection of the derricks for handling the stone. The lime and sand bezan artiving in the afternoon, and to-day the first cuttone will be delivered; three loads of itser affoat at Walker's docks. The first stone will be, set this sternoon, which is lifteen days earlier han had been anticipated. None of the brick for the masonry has yet been delivered, and he from-work has not been heard from except in he failure of Gen. McArthur. The masonry and ron-work must go forward with the cut-stone work, and unless preparation is made for it in a lew days the latter will be delayed. As soon as he building-season fairly opens Walker expects to not 150 men at work in the city on his part of the sountract, provided, of course, that the country furnishes him money as fast as he caras it. He islams now to have done \$100,000 worth of work. If the building goes forward this summer as is calculated, the following amounts will be needed by the several contractors: Walker, H75,000; Sexton, \$75,000; and the Hinsdam Hranite Company, \$100,000,—total, \$350,000.

These amounts do not include Harm's claim for 60,000 on the foundations, for Egan's claim of 786,000 for extra plans and his percentage for surerintending, which will be about \$5,000 more. The tax extended to cover the expense on the will ding for the year is \$425,000, while the amount hat promises to be actually needed to push the ork will not be f

work will not be far short of \$450,000.* Out of the tax levied it is not expected that the collection will be in excess of \$350,000, in which event the deficit will be great. There is nothing in the way of the Court-House, then, except the want of money.

Mr. Henrich Eude, a Socialist from Milwankee, who has considerable reputation as a Socialist speaker, lectured last evening at the North Side Turner Hall on the difference between Socialism and Communism. Though the admission fee was but 10 cents, yet the audience was very small, showing that the Germans of this city are not yet ready to be enlightened on such subjects.

Mr. Eude, who was introduced by Mr. Philip Stein, commenced by saying that he knew of no subject which had ever engendered so much opposition and enmity as that of Socialism and Communism. While this matter was in the hearts of themsands upon thousands, yet it was discussed the state of and artistated in but for word and set in the forward areas of the small cities. while this matter was in the hearth of deupon thousands, yet it was discussed at ed in but few and small circles. And those circles there was so much difference on that the various factions were opposed to each other, and yet they created yet of the control of to each other. His object was mainly to flustrate the difference between Socialism and Communism. At the first glance, it would seem that they were diametrically opposed to each other, and yet they were very closely related. Both Socialists and Communist wanted to reform the present state of society by doing away with the ownership of all private property, and that all property and land shall be owned and controlled by the Government. Communism went farther, by demanding the destruction of all social and martial relations. Socialism was virtually Communism, and the highest democratic form of government.

Communism went farther, by demanding the destruction of all social and marital relations. Socialism was virtually Communism, and the highest democratic form of government.

Grand Puc(fic-Jacob T. Van Wyck, New York; F. Bullis, Paoli, Minn.; W. A. Husband, Philadelphia; S. Ethridge, Des Moines; the Rev. W. A. Bartiett, Inhanapolis; C. Studebaker, South Bend; W. Grundiay, Inhanapolis; C. Studebaker, South Bend; W. G. G. Cate, Sandyille; C. J. N. G. Tyng, Peoris; C. G. Cate, Sandyille; C. J. J. A. Wore, Procince, C. G. Cate, Sandyille; C. J. J. A. Hoone, H. Bunh, J. A. Kone, Denver; Col. J. A. Moore, Boston. Tremon Mouse—W. M. Smith, Lexington; the Rev. R. G. Barton and A. D. Watson, Boston; the Hon. J. J. GGrash, Rockford; Dr. M. T. Tucker, Lawrence, Mass.; W. S. Katon, Jr., Boston; W. F. Washburn, Dmaha; Col. J. L. Brady, Memphis; Judge W. H. Ferrason, Emirs; G. L. Dickson and he Hon. W. R. Culster, C. Bartiele, D. R. S. Katon, Jr., Boston; W. F. Washburn, Dmaha; Col. J. L. Brady, Memphis; Judge W. H. Ferrason, Emirs; G. L. Dickson and he Hon. W. R. Culster, C. W. B. W. B. Charles, L. W. B. G. Bartiele, C. W. B. W. B. R. Kensal, G. Matthews, Philadelphia; C. W. B. R. R. B. B. Hen, Toledo; G. W. Balch, Detroit; he Hon. J. E. Kensal, G. H. Moore, Cincinalit, the Hon. Jame, Johnson, Erie; C. H. Gliman, Boston; H. C. Morcalf, Council Bluffi; G. B. Moore, Cavy Ork; Charles Mason, Minneapolis; the Hon. J. M. Larria, Galena.

THE COUNCIL.

THE COUNCIL.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The Council met last evening at 7:30 o'clock, Ald. Aldrich presiding.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the expenses of the Building Inspection Department to date had been \$2,300.68, leaving for the remaining ten months of the year 1577 only \$3,600, 30 of the \$6,000 voted by the Council. If the salary of the Superintendent for ten months, \$2,083.34, were deducted, there would be a balance of only \$1,615.98 for assistance for the Department. The Comptroller suggested that the sum of \$1,346.20, the actual amount unprovided for to date on the basis of \$6,000 for the whole year, he added to the appropriation.

On motion, the appropriation for the Department was increased to \$7,346.20.

The Council then took up the bill where it left off Tuesday evening.

The Council then took up the bill where it left off Tuesday evening.

THE POLICE.

Ald. McAuley moved to cut down the number of patrolmen in the Police Department from 492 to 482. He had intended to do this in Committee, but had been misunderstood when he asked for an appropriation of \$8, 625 for mounted police. After some discussion, the motion was carried.

On motion by Aid. Lawler to increase the pay of patrelinen from \$850 each to \$900 each, was, after some discussion, lost.

On motion of Aid. Cullerton, the item of \$153 was added for one Chief of Detectives, making the total item for fifteen patrolmen, detailed as detectives, and this Chief, \$2,448.

Aid. McCres moved to add \$5,000 for police armories and for the nae of the First and Second Regiments, as part of the police force. Carried.

The amount of \$8,625 was voted for twenty-five horses, rent of three barn, and maintenance,—in other words, for the mounted police,—making the lotal appropriation for the Police Department \$504,084.52, instead of \$459,508.02, reported by the Finance Committee,—an increase of \$5,476.50.

When the Council reached

THE PUBLIC LIBERARY ENTIMATES,
Aid. Lawler moved to strike out the item of \$40,000 altogether. He argued that, while education was a good thing, the city could dispense with the Library for a year at least; that the accommodations were meanly insufficient, etc., etc.

Considerable discussion followed, in the course of which the project of transferring the Public Library and the Board of Education rooms to the idelphi Thestre came up for an airing. Nothing was stated, however, beyond what has already appeared in The Triburs.

A substitute by Aid. Lengacher, reducing the fem from \$40,000 to \$34,375—the very first estimates of the Please Council the testimate of the Please of the pl

ore was no halting on the School Department nates until the Council came to the Item of ies, when Ald. Cullerton moved to insert in tem of \$450,000, for salaries of teachers and so, the words, "provided that no part of this int be paid for the teaching of drawing." The main assessment that he was exposed to the following and drawing-teachers who were

compelling children to buy books of them. The motion, however, was lost.

On motion of Ald. Callerton, the item of \$35.000 for building, fitting, and furnishing another West Division High School was stricken out.

Ald. McCrea explained that the Skinner School was so crowded that another High School was absolutely necessary on the West Side; that this school was to be built on one of the reservoir lots, which was very valuable, but could not be sold for anything near what it was worth; and that there was nearly, if not quite, enough stone and brief in the reservoir tank to put up the foundations of the building. This explanation led the Council to reconsider the previous vote, and, finally, to adopt the item.

the item.

The various Aldermen, conceiving that the gates were down, began to clamor for ischool-houses. In their wards.

Ald, Gibbert moved to appropriate \$18,000 for a primary school at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eds street. Ald. Lengacher moved to appropriate \$18,000 for a primary school on the uneccupied portion of the Franklin School lot.

Several other Aldermen were in favor of more school-houses, but did not put their designs in the form of motions. Others opposed such appropriations at the present time, on the ground of economy.

omy.

Both Ald. Gilbert's and Ald. Lengacher's mo-tions were finally voted down, and the appropria-tion for the School Department remained the same.

\$433,065.45.

-\$433, 695. 45.

The salary of the special assessment bookkeeper and cashier in the Comptroller's office was increased from \$1.200 to \$1,500. The salary of the Comptroller's measurer was increased from \$250

er and cashier in the Comptrolier's omce was increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The salary of the Comptrolier's messenger was increased from \$250 to \$270.

Ald. Lawler moved to insert in the salary list the item of \$10,800 for the salary of Aldermen as per charter, and made a speech sustaining his motion. He claimed \$3 for attending each meeting, under the law, and remarked that, if any Aldermen had any scruples against receiving pay, the bill might be so worded as to prevent their consciences reproaching them.

Ald. McAuley said that \$3 a meeting, or nominally \$150 a year, was simply an absurd compensation. If adopted, it was open to abuse, and Aldermen would hear themselves accused of adjourning three or four times a week for the purpose of counting up their pay.

The motion was finally put and carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton, Tarnow, O'Brien, Lawler, White, Smith, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Boser—17.

Nays—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Gilbert, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Lengacher, Kirk—11.

In the ante-room and not voting—Aldrich, Beid-ler—2.

Council then adjourned till 7:80 o'clock this evening.

THE POST-OFFICE.

LITIGATION IN PROSPECT.

Nobody will be surprised to learn that the McArthur defalcation will probably lead to a labyrinth of litigation. In these queer times, comparatively few issues involving the payment of money are ever settled without an appeal to the courts. and there is no reason why this should be excep-tional. To be sure, there may be citizens who are simple-minded enough to grumble at McArthur's bondsmen, and to say that those gentlemen ought to step forward promptly and meet their obliga-tion to the Government. But, whatever the public may think, it is evident that the bondsmen have their own prejudicial ideas on the subject. Not-withstanding the fact that, in case they should nake the entire deficit good, they would undoubt-

withstanding the fact that, in case they should make the entire deficit good, they would undoubtedly get most of their money back from the estate of the bankrupt ex-Postmaster,—they standing in the relations of preferred creditor,—it is likely that they will make a contest in the courts. Of course they will make a contest in the courts. Of course they will make a contest in the ecurts. Of course they will make a contest in the courts. Of course they will not fight on the mere question of their responsibility; that is too evident and will be allowed. The whole issue will be as to the amount of their indebtedness. This much a TRIBUNE reporter learned yesterday.

The claim of the Department against, Gen. McArthur will be for \$58, 924,—that is, providing no further discrepancies in the accounts are discovered. Nothing will be done in the matter until Mr. Palmer, the new Postmaster, shall have been duly qualified and installed in the office. Mr. Palmer is supposed to be on his way here from Washington, and is expected to arrive to-day. Meanwhile, nothing is being done at the office towards settling the old accounts. Special Agent Stuart has received no additional instructions from the Postmaster-General, and is waiting the arrival of the new Postmaster, when a general inventory of the office will be taken. That having been copupleted, the exact status of Gen. McArthur will be ascertained, so far as regards the Department. A demand will then be made on the bondsmen for the amount abovementioned, and, unless they forthwith pay over the stipulated sum, suit will be entered in the District Court.

the stipulated sum, suit will be entered in the District Court.

THE BONDSMEN,
for their part, will doubtless object to at least two items in the bill.—one being the \$20,000 lost through having been deposited in the Cook County National Bank, the other being the \$4,100 claimed to have been placed in the Home National Bank, and drawn out by McArthur for personal use. Curiously enough, the objections to these items are hased on exactly opposite grounds,—in the case of the former on the plea that the bank was a Government depository; in the other, that it was not a Government depository. The reasoning is that, the Cook County Bank being such depository, the Postmaster was not liable for the ioss of that sum by the bankruptcy of that institution. In regard to the Home National, it will be claimed that it was not a Government depository, and its officers therefore rendered themselves criminally liable by receiving deposits from a Government office. The section in the Revised Statutes declaring the reception of such deposits a criminal offense was quoted in vesterday. Thusung.

"Fuller knows more about it than I do," said Gen. Chetlain in reply to a question by the reporter.

"There isn't much to be said, anyway," remarked the Cashier. "The bank officers havn't decided what course to pursue. Mr. Billings, the President, is out of town. We claim that Gen. McArthur deposited some money wish us, and that we paid it back to him on demand in the regular course of business. I don't see how we can be considered liable to the Government."

"You observed the statute quoted in The Tribuve, making it a criminar offense for a bank to receive deposits from a disbursing officer of the Government?"

"Yes; but there is nothing of the kind in the compilation sent us by the Comptroller of the Treasury. I looked all through it this morning."

Thereupon be produced a cloth-bound pamphlet, containing the laws relating to the management of National Banks. True enough, the section alluded to was not contained in the pamphlet.

"We are supposed to be governed by this book," continued Mr. Fuller. "It was compiled especially for the use of the banks, and it is naturally to be supposed that it is complete. I never heard of the section quoted in The Tribuve until I saw it this morning."

"As far as that is concerned," said Gen. Chetlain, "no one is to blame in the matter but me. I was President of the bank when McArthur made his first deposit. I took the money as I would any other man's, and was glad to get it. Who would think that there was any danger in accepting a deposit from a responsible citizen, who, even if he did hold a Government office, had given ample security to the Government for the proper handling of the funds."

"Did McArthur have many transactions with the bank?"

"Yes; he has kept an account here ever since the fire. He has often held a more a more as for once

curity to the Government for the proper handling of the funds?"

"Did McArthur have many transactions with the bank?"

"Yes; he has kept an account here ever since the fire. He has often had as much as \$50,000 on deposit at a time, and sometimes it would run down to almost nothing. He was a Director of the bank until last year, and one of his bondsmen was also a Director."

"I suppose, however, that we will have to stand the \$4,100, "said Mr. Fuller, ingubriously. "We are supposed to know what the law is, and ignorance of it is no excuse."

"I don't think so, 'repiled Gen. Chetlain. "I am willing to make a fight on that point."

MUELLER AND M'ARTHUR.

It pleased one of the city papers, in its issue of yesterday, to attribute to Gen. McArthur various unlawful practices and unholy motives, because his schedule as a bankrupt showed that he owed John M. Mueller, contractor for the stone for the new Custom-House, \$2,000. Had the paper thought it worth its while to become well informed on the subject it would have found that the debt in question was contracted no longer ago than Jan. 3, 1877, which would have sufficiently indicated that it could hardly have been in consequence of any transactions concerning the Custom-House row which rose, raged and subsided nearly two years ago. It would also seem te.any man of sense impossible that Gen. McArthur could be accused of improper conduct in owning to a debt to Mr. Meeller. Had he received any money improperly he would not have been likely to have attempted to repay it. The truth of the matter appears to be that McArthur and Mueller were on friendly terms, and both of them often hard up—Mueller, because he had a good deal of unprofitable property, and McArthur would indorse it, while McArthur would draw a note, and McArthur would indorse to, while more than had up—Mueller, because he had a good deal of unprofitable property, and McArthur would indorse it, while McArthur would draw another note, and Meeller would indorse the understanding which McArthur has in his petition

MILWAUKEE AVENUE. PRACTICAL COMPLETION OF THE VIADUCT.

A very important public improvement, the need of which has been felt for years by the residents of one of the most densely populated sections of the city, will within the next few days reach completion. This is the Milwaukee grenne viaduct, by which that thoroughfare now crosses the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the

ing children to buy books of them. The chicago & Northwestern Railroads at an elevation of Ald. Callerton, the item of \$35,000 of some forty feet. A supplementary necessity we that part of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the work on Desplaines street over the control of the control Chicago & Northwestern Railroads at an elevation of some forty feet. A supplementary necessity was that part of the work on Desplaines street over the same roads, and the whole may properly be considered as one thing. Two weeks ago the viaduct was opened for foot-passengers, and it is expected that by Monday teams will be able to cross, thus effecting a saving in hanlage from the business centre to the northwestern part of the city of fully three-quariers of a mile, as well as furnishing a fine, wide, well-paved street in place of a miserable, iil-paved, and almost impassable one.

Like many other necessary improvements, this work was contemplated for a long time before any active steps were taken to carry it out. Finally, in the spring of 1876, an appropriation of \$68, 105 was made for the abuttents and approaches, and one of \$40,000 for raising the houses on the approaches, and other incidental expenses, the railroads agreeing to build the visduct proper, except for a part between Carcoli street and an aller, which the city was to erect. The work was done under the superintendence of Mr. George Wilson, Superintendent of Streets and Bridges, Mr. O. C. Cheney having charge of the substructure. The contract for the masonry of the approaches, the pile-work, and paving was awarded on the 24th of March to Mr. James Kincade, and work commenced shortly thereafter. The contract for masonry was let by the cord, for piling by the lineal foot, and for lumber by the 1,000 feet. In the substructure there were used 62,700 cubic yards of filling, 7,255 yards of paving, and 2,503 cords of stone in the city's portion. The abutments of the railroad bridge took up 423 cords of stone, which is charged to the different companies. In addition to all this the city used 4,320 lineal feet of pilm and 11.000 feet of pine lumber.

THE CONTRACTS FOR THE IRON-WORK
of the viaduct proper were let in July, but, owing to some delay on the part of the railroads, were not signed until September last. For the southern part of the yladuct, that o

MAKE APPROACHES EAST AND WEST nzie street, extending 320 feet in each di-

on Kinzie street, extending 320 feet in each direction.

It will thus be seen that the job was one of considerable magnitude,—in fact, the largest of the kind yet attempted in Chicago. There was somehindrance-from frost, but not much, and the expense is expected to fall within the appropriation, except in the cases of damage claimed by persons owning property along the line. The total expense of raising the houses, many of which are large structures, is estimated at \$70,000, though this is not exact, some claims being yet unsettled. This would give the entire cost of the work at \$135,000, which does not seem an excessive price, considering the substantial nature of the improvement. Car tracks run on Clinton street to the foot of the viaduct, and are also laid across it, and it is expected that by April 1 the Milwankee avenue cars will run through. A little paving remains to be done over the abutments, but this will be filled in by next week so as to fallow of the passage of wagons. It is understood that the Milwankee avenue cars will switch of Randolph at Clinton street, the Indiana street ling still running along Randolph to and along Hafsted street.

NEARLY ALL THE HOUSES ON MILWAUKER AVENUE have been raised to the new grade. This work was on Kinzi

NEARLY ALL THE HOUSES ON MILWAUKER AVENUES have been raised to the new grade. This work was mostly done by the city, but the owners of a brick block of half a dozen four-story houses just north of the viaduct contracted with the city to do that part of the work themselves. In this case it was found best to lower the floors, and what was the first floor now forms the basement. Carroll street suffered most by the change, but the houses there are mostly small frame buildings, and it is expected that at no distant date the entire street will be taken up by the railroad tracks leading to the freight depots on Union street. A three-story frame building on Desplaines, Nos. 114, 116, and 118, and a row of two-story and basement brick houses opposite, have-not yet been raised, and probably will not be. The first was formerly occupied as n carriage factory, and presents a very desolate appearance, the youth of the neighborhood having bombarded it with stones and smashed every window.

dow.

In order to get the full benefit of the improvement but one thing more is neccessary, and that is the paving of Milwaukee avenue from Lake to Clinton streets. At present it is impassable for teams, and it is understood that so far no appropriation has been made for the needed improvement.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN T. TEMPLE. Though not, for the last twenty-five years, resident of this city, Dr. Temple, whose recent death at St. Louis has already been mentioned in these columns, has a permanent place in the records of the early history of Chicago. As one identified with the events which marked the transition of the city from the military post to an organized municipality, and who was a prominent actor in the origin of much that became incorp the permanent life of this community, it is fitting that his passing away should not pass unnoticed. Dr. Temple removed to Chicago in the summer of 1833 from Washington, D. C., bringing his wife, the accomplished daughter of the late eminent Rev. Dr. Stoughton, of Philadelphia, and three children, the eldest of whom became the wife of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne. Dr. Temple came, in pursuance of a contract with the Government, to carry the United States mall between Chicago and children, the eldest of whom became the wife of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne. Dr. Temple came, in pursuance of a contract with the Government, to carry the United States mail between Chicago and Peorna, and entered immediately on the work of procuring the coaches, teams, etc., necessary to equip the first line of stages which ever ran westward from Chicago. On his way to Chicago he had met John D. Caton at White Pigeon, bound like himself to the land of promise, but making his way, not as the Doctor in emigrant wagon, but by raft down the St. Joseph, and by schooners across the lake. A day of angling together in the waters about White Pigeon, while they rested from their tedious journey, had laid the foundation of acquaintance and friendship between them, and on their arrival in Chicago—the Doctor some days in advance of the Judge—they became in many ways associated, and on the starting of the first stage-coach the following autumn the Judge, who had made a prior journey to Ottawa, assumed the functions of pilot to the expedition, an office mot superfluous in a country marked by no public roads and abounding with the well-known impediments of Illinois prairies. The winter of 1823-4 is remembered by all "oldest inhabitants" as one of fearful severity, and in breasting the terrible storms of that winter it was a common experience for the drivers to be remanded in a half frozen state to the inside while Temple and Caton took their turn on the box.

Dr. Temple did not long continue his enterprise, but disposing of his contract in the following spring to John Frink, he devoted himself to the more congenial duties of the medical profession, for which he had received a regular education at the East. He thus became the first autopsy here in 1854, the subject being a woman who, it was suspected, had died by the violence of her husband. He combined in shiph degree the requisites of success in his profession, and a profession, and profession and profession and the order of the subject being a subject being remained to the religi

THE CITY-HALL.

City-Engineer Chesbrough visited the Crib yes-terday. All's well. terday. All's well.

The fines collected in the South-Division Police
Court during February amounted to \$501. That
sum was paid to the Comptroller yesterday.

The increase in the number of deaths—seventeen
having occurred this week—makes it doubtful if
the disease is not likely to assume its former dagree of virulence.

gree of virulence.

New cases of scarlet fever were reported yesterday at the following piaces: Nos. 85 South Sangamon, 1529 Butterfield, Pearson street, opposite Ogden school; 895 State, West Van Buren, east of Centre avenue, 39 Stoan, 533 Wells, 591 Mil-

of dirt to be dredged out.

The action of the Council in striking out of the Appropriation bill the item of \$5,000 for removing dead animals from the streets might lead people to suppose that it was not intended to have any such work done this year. The present contract extends to the lat of May, after which time part of the \$30,000 appropriated for the performance of the scavenger work will be used to defray the expense of taking away the dead horses, cattle, dogs. cats, etc.

Dr. DeWolf, of the Health Board, has issued a new order touching Meat Inspectors. The different, Division Inspectors will be required to begin their duties at 8 o'clock a. m. They will daily visit and examine each slanghtering-house and packing establishment and report the result of their inspection to the Superintendent of the Health Department. The Inspectors will also be required each day, so far as time will allow them, to examine into the condition of meat in markets.

The following building permits were issued years.

into the condition of meat in markets.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: Simon Mandel, a three-story and basement stone-front dwelling 25x32 feet, No. 166
Third avenue, cost \$2,900; M. Schulz, a two-story and basement factory 96x40 feet and a two-story engine-room, 26x30 feet, on Superior street, near Milwaukee avenue, cost \$5,000; LeGrand Burton, two four-story stone-front stores, 48x170 feet, on the east side of Wabash avenue, between Randolb and Washington streets, cost \$20,000; Judge Fuller, a six-story stone-front store 24x170 feet, adjoining the above, cost \$12,000.

Two of the rentlemen who were of the delevation

joining the above, cost \$12,000.

Two of the gentlemen who were of the delegation which called upon the Comptroller some days ago to arrange to salvance money to build a school-house on the corner of Kedzie avenue and Fulton street, and take their pay in tax-sale certificates of the years 1873 and 1874, called again yesterday, and, though they made no final proposition, gave Mr. Farwell to understand that they were ready to stand by the proposition as first made. If the arrangement is completed, and the certificates given, the Council will first be obliged to agree. and thag the contract will have to be let in the usual manner by the Board of Education; out those things will in no wise interfere with the general plan in case it is consummated.

The statement made in The Tribune yesterday

no wise interfere with the general plan in case it is consummated.

The statement made in The Trebuxe yesterday that the Long John engine-bouselot was but forty-two feet front was erroneous. The lot is betty-four feet front; but at the rear end is narrower, owing to the fact that the building adjoining encroaches upon a space one foot wide at the rear end, and running to a point at the front. In other words, a triangular piece of land one foot wide at the base and 101 feet long is covered by the building which belongs to the Board of Trade, so there are 50½ square feet of city land occupied by that adjoining building. The Secretary of the Board of Trade says it was intended that the Chamber of Commerce should be built entirely upon that corporations' ground, but that, owing to the facts that Madison street and the aliey just south of the Chamber of Commerce are not barallel, some error has been made in the building on one side or the other. Mr. Watson, the gentleman who has agreed to purchase the lot, says that he will take it if allowance is made for the above logs of space. The city will probally accept Mr. Watson's offer as soon as the question of encroachment shall have been settled and the right person made to pay for the city and which is now wrongfully occupied.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury for the March term of the Crin Frank Cunningham, of the Sheriff's office, i

The war of the Board on Recorder Brockway has ceased. Those who used to most loudly abus him are now warmest in his praise. Charles Dutton, the sleek gentleman who was arrested on a ca. sa. a week ago, had a hearing resterday, and was discharged under the insolvent act. The debt for which he was arrested was over \$12,000.

Gleason and Curran, both old-time public servants, are fighting one another for the place of Superintendent of the Construction of the Court-House. Keough, of Lemont, is said to be the dark horse, however.

Commissioners McCaffrey and Conly yesterday returned from their two weeks' excursion with the granite contractor for the new Court-House. They look well, and will resume their official circle with new vigor to-day. The Hospital Committee yesterday cut down the bill for filling the ice-house at the Hospital from \$237 to \$180, and refused to allow the requisition from that institution for supplies for March. The action in both cases is strange.

action in both cases is strange.

The Commissioners will be paid to-day their first quarter's salary. Some weeks ago Messrs. Conly and Fitzgerald pledged the public in open Board that they would donate their pay to an Orphan Asylum in Bridgeport. It is scarcely necessary to remind them of their promise.

The will of the late William Leindecker was flied in the County Court yesterday, but letters of administration were not granted on account of the insufficiency of the bond of the applicant. The deceased is the person who died very suddenly at No. 356 State street some weeks ago, and about whose death there was some comment at the time. His estate is valued at \$60,000, and in his will he gives it all to his wife.

A batch of Sexton's bills, the most of which were A batch of Sexton's bills, the most of which were for "extras" on the new Hospital, amounting in all to over \$5,000, were yesterday examined by the

proper Committee. They were found as suspicious that even his best friends in the Board would not act on them without first going to look at the work done, and finding out who ordered it. The Committee on Public Buildings and Hospital will visit the Hospital Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock to look after it.

look after it.

The contest between the Court-House contractors to get hold of what money there is in the County Treasury does not abate. Mr. Walker was pushing his claim yesterday, demanding \$30,000, but the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service set him back by telling him that he would have to get an estimate from Architect Egan upon which to base his claim before it could be considered. To-day is Hinsdale's day, and his rivals are mightily afraid that he will come out shead.

The bond of the contractor who covered the steam pipes of the new Hospital was taken up again yesterday, but was not approved, a desire being expressed to have his bondsmen appear in person and schedule their property. The work has been completed two weeks, and the object of having the bond approved now is to have some guarantee that the covering will stand five years, as he agreed it should. He was voted an allowance of \$1,300 on his contract, however.

Some weeks ago Joe Hogan was awarded a contract to do work at the County Hospital amounting to \$185. Yesterday his bill turned up and shows that he claims \$318.65 for the work. An investigation of the bill shows that after the contract was awarded him the character of the work was materially changed, hence the increase of his charges over the contract price. This exposes one of the schemes of the "Ring" to reward Tavorite contractors. Hogan had to compete with other plumbers in getting the contract, and in so doing set his price down low. It did not stay down long, however, as the bill indicates. No action was taken in the matter by the Committee, but the bill is to be further looked into.

CRIMINAL.

Officer Aldrich last evening run into the Armory a fellow giving the name of John McCarthy, who, together with three other men, last night attempted to hold up and rob Michael Roche.

Twesday night the residence of C. P. Kimball, No. 833 Indiana avenue, was entered by burglars and \$120 worth of clothing and jewelry was carried off for plunder. Entrance was gained by prying open a rear window.

Detective Lansing last night arrested James H. Wiggins, charged with obtaining \$50 under false pretences from Ledyard Colbarn, of No. 783 State street. It is claimed that Wiggins is also wante for several forgeries. Lizzie Baker, a well-known sneak-thief, yester-day afternoon gained entrance into the residence of Mrs. Burns, No. 471 Halsted street, and there stole two dresses. Sergt. O'Donnell started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing the thief at No. 31 Blair street.

George Tobin and Charles Smith were caught by Officers Hill and Schumacher while trying to steal some coats from a Clark-street clothing store, and, together with Robert Davis, who was caught stealing clothes off the line in the yard of Mrs. L. Tripp, on State street, were locked up at the Armory.

Tripp, on State states and the first property of the West Chicago Avenue Station last night for stealing three pounds of butter from John Carlson, who retails groceries at No. 128 Milwaukee avenue. Louisa's defense is that she wanted a switch, and Carlson says he detected her by smelling the butter half a square off.

The corner off.

The corner of Throop and Van Buren streets has recently been troubled with a gang of young sports who guy the police and all who pass that way with cat-calls, "pike the terrier," and other insulting remarks. Last night Officer Redden ran in one of them named C. T. Tillotson, who was vulgar and obscene in his remarks. It is hoped this will abate the nuisance.

Mathar Vandalage of the care of the control of the care of

the nuisance.

Matthew Vanderburg, he of Canal street variety shop fame, is again in trouble; this time head over heels in an inextricable tangle of civil suits. Enraged by the fact that Mayor Heath would give him no license, he opened his show without one, and Capt. Ellis is busily engaged in serving papers for the collection of \$100 for every twenty-four hours of the violation. The case will be heard Saturday before Justice Scully.

The O'Neill building, at the corner of Harrison and State streets, is a bad place for the burglar and sneak thief. Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 3 o'clock, Mrs. Vanprett, occupying Room 40, left her apartment for a few moments, and upon returning espied a young man ransacking the contents. As quick as a faseh she turned the key in the door and ran for help. Sergt. Byrne and Detective Gallagher came in response, and captured the scamp, who was at once resognized as

Helen Baker, the forger, was before Summerfield resterday, George A. Ives, 4 of the Union National Bank, appearing as plainant. She seemed to be in a dilemm shally concluded to waive examination. an then sent to the Criminal Court under \$3,00 Mrs. Baker offers a few lame expensations or conduct, which are all knocked on these factress, Eliza Robinson of No. 375 Clark sireet. \$300 to the Criminal Court; Martin Weber. disorderly and stealing type metal from this office, thirty days in the House of Correction; Thomas Brown, vagrant, thirty days; Charles Graff and John H. Fian, suspected of teing the men who held up James Redmond last Sunday night, \$1.000 each to the 3d instant; Theodore Brazel and, Thomas Stabelton, vagrants, \$50 each. Nellie Elsey, a Biler avenue nymph, charged with stealing 324 from a Granger named Join Stanton; Joseph Lamon, for the barglary of some clothing from the residence of Dr. S. J. Jones, No. 580 Wabash avenue, and William Scott and inmates of a rambling-hell took changes of venue to Justice Pollak and there received continuances. Allen McCloud and seven inmates of a house of ill-fame at No. 443 Clark street took a jury trial before the same Justice and received fines varying from \$1 on the keeper to \$5 on one of the inmates. Justice Scully held Michael Hitzman in \$500 ball to the Criminal Court for the larceny of a coat from Henry Hitzman, of No. 365 Blue Island avenue; Frank Hula, lunching off John Turetz nose at a Canalport avenue dance last July, \$500 to the Criminal Court; George C. Ruloffson, obtaining money under false pretense upon a draft owned by Joseph Monroe, of No. 118 North Wood street, \$500 till to-day.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. Youker leads the West Side noon prayer-meeting to-day at No. 221 West Madison street. E. P. Stevens will conduct the singing. The Rev. Dr. S. McChesney will deliver his lecture on "Florida, or the Land of Flowers," at

The regular weekly meeting of the Chicago Christian Association will take place at No. 221 West Madison street, commencing at 8 p. m. Sub-lect: "Freemasonry a Palse Religion." The Rev. James Maclaughlan, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, will preach in Grace Re-formed Episcopal Church, corner of Hoyne avenue and Le Moyne street, this evening at 8 o'clock. and Le Moyne street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Revival services, conducted by Revs M. M.

Parkhurst and W. A. Spencer, will be held in the

Grant Place M. E. Church, corner of Larrabee

street, to-day and Friday at 10:30 a. m., 4 p. m.,

and 7:30 p. m. respectively. All are invited.

There will be a workingmen's mass-meeting Sat
urday evening as West Tweith Street Turner Hall.

Object: Agitation for a National Bureau of Labor

Statistics by petitions to Congress, now being cir
culated throughout the country, indorsed by all

Presidents of National and International Trades

Unions and all "prominent labor reformers. The

passage of the bills in the interests of labor now

before the State Legislature is also demanded by

those workingmen.

SUBURBAN. EVANSTON. The developments connected with the recent Calvary marder have created a great deal of feeling among the better elements of society, and an effort is now being made to devise means by which these lawless persons who persist in maintaining the traffic in intoxicating liquor may be broughs to a due sense of their crimes. The efforts of the Trustees of South Evanston has been met with a bitter convention, and no trackible good has yet. been the result of their work. Public sentiment has been in their favor, but no expression has been manifested beyond the mere approval of individuals. The citizens have at last become cognizant of the true state of affairs, and are alarmed for the future prosperity of the community if certain checks are not brought to bear on these liquor dispensers. Accordingly a massmeeting is called to be held in Lyons Hall this evening, when the voice of the community may find expression and the proper means be devised to execute the demands of the people. The meeting is called in behalf of the Trustees of the Northwestern University and is unner the direction of Dr. N. S. Davis, J. B. Adams, and T. C. Hoag. It is earnestly requested that all lovers of a peaceful and moral community be present and render assistance in this much needed reform. The towns of South Evanston, North Evanston, and Wilmette, will be represented. The meeting will undoubtedly be exciting and interesting.

The shilosophical Society met Monday evening, and listened to a paper on "Two Dead Things in College," by J. C. Ambrose.

Prof. Pearsons, who has been in Michigan for some time, is in town, en route for Colorado.

D. C. Ruhl, of "75, surprised his family Monday by his unexpected appearance.

The members of the Social Club will meet tonight to see "Whose time next?"

The lecture of Prof. Gray, the inventor of the telephone, bids fair to be a very entertaining affair. It takes place at the Methodist Church Saturday evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last night the Soldene party appeared in "Madame l'Archidue,"—a captivating specimen of Offenbach's buffoonery, —pleasing in melody and funny in plot. Miss Soldene, as Marietla, made a better display of her vocal abilities than on either of the preceding evenings. The duet with Fortunato, "He's the nicest of the three," was done very well indeed. Rose Stella personated the dashing little military officer with much chic. The Kissing quartetic was given effectively, especially as regards the business. The Archduke, in Marshall's hands, was a capital performance, and its "Original" solo got an encore. The chorus sang with more spirit than usual; and the feminine troop of solders double-discounted the regular article as far as looks are concerned. Much grief was experienced by "the boys"—especially the elder ones—over the fact that the Kicker was afforded no opportunity for the display of her talent; but she will be on hand in full force to-night, when "Chilperic" will be repeated, with Sullivan's "Trial by Jury" thrown in for good measure. sing in melody and

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The Supreme Court to-day delivered a judgment in the Charlevoix con tested election case, unseating the Hon. Mr. Langevine, leader of the French opposition, on the ground of intimidation by priests. The Judges animadverted in strong language on the spiritual intimidation and undue influence by spiritual intimidation and undue influence by which Mr. Lanegvine was elected. The costs of the trial amount to \$10,000. He was Secretary of State in Sir John Macdonald's Government. The Government of Canada has issued an orcer in Council prohibiting the importation of live stock, hides, etc., in consequence of the outbreak of rinderpest in England and Germany.

many.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, Feb. 28.—Samuel L. Everett was to-day found guilty of illicitly distilling whisky, and fined \$2,000.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—Up to to-night no tidings had been received of the missing John Gilmore, of the lumbering firm of John Gilmore & Co. The whole detective force of Quebec and Montreal is instituting a rigid search for his whereabouts.

WABASH & ERIE,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 28.—A large convention was held here to-day to organize a movement looking to a resumption of navigation in the Wabash & Erie Canal by Congressional aid. The Counties of Allen, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, and Cass were represented. Stearns Fisher, of Wabash, presided, and Col. T. H. Bringhurst, of Logansport, acted as Secretars. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee consisting of three members from each county penetrated by the canal to devise means to interest Congress in the enterprise. A committee was appointed, and, after the convention had adjourned subject to call, met and appointed a sub-committee to prepare a memorial to Congress embodying statistics of the wealth, population, and products of the Wabash Valley. was held here to-day to organize a movement look

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MAROA, Ill., Feb. 28.—At the close of the regular prayer-meeting at the Christian Church to-night, Conrad Custer, Eeq., and Miss Sallie Keller were joined in matrimony by the Rev. E. J. Harl.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & CLOBE.

In a recent notice of this substantial fire-insursnce company, the assets were set down at over
\$3,000,000. These figures, however, represent
only the assets of the United States Branch, the
full assets of the Company, being \$28,423,160,
and the liabilities only about \$1,815,000.

THE FINEST BATHS IN THE WEST are said to be the new ones at the Paimer Honse just opened by Dr. McChesney. Turkish, Russian, electric, medicated, vapor, and swimming baths given. 36 Monroe street.

PIANOS FOR RENT.

A large assortment of superior upright and square planos, constantly on hand, for rent at very low rates. Second-hand planos closing out at great bargains. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

Mark Kimball Elected Collector by the Town Board.

The Desperate Mike Gives Vent to the Bitterness of His Feelings.

An Attempt by His Attorneys to Get at the Books by a Replevin Suit.

THE NEW COLLECTOR. MARK KIMBALL BLECTED BY THE SOUTH TOWN

Another adjourned meeting of the South Town
Board was held yesterday afternoon in Justice
Meech's office, Justice Summerfield presiding, and
all the other members present. The usual mixed
andience occupied the background.
Supervisor Lincoln read a communication from
Bernard Lowenthal stating that he had withdrawn
his name from Evans' bond.
Mike Evans—That don't make no difference, for
Lean got owerk and get other names just as good.

I can go to work and get other names just as good. But that won't do any good, either, for Mr. Lin-coln has made up his mind anyhow.

com has made up his finind anyhow.

A VACANCY.

No attention was paid to the interruption, and the Supervisor offered the following:

Essolved, that the office of the Town Collector of the Town of South Chicago is vacant, for the reason that the Town Collector has refused to serve, and that this Board proceed to fill the vacancy in said office.

Justices Haines and Meech objected to the sesolution in this form. It should be modified so as to explain that the Collector had failed to the server.

ment:

Resolved, That the Collector of the Town of Southicago having thus far failed to file such a bond can be approved by the Supervisor of said town, vacancy has occurred in said office of Collector.

Supervisor Lincoln refused to accept the amendment, and, although it was seconded by Justic Haines, that gentleman soon afterwards withdren blue second.

rvisor Lincoln insisted on his resolution be

Justice Haines then moved as an amendment to take evidence as to whether the Collector has refused to serve.

Supervisor Lincoln—I shall certainly vote agains that. The Board has already had sufficient evidence in the official declaration of the Supervisor. Justice Haines—Some time ago, though.

Supervisor Lincoln—I can repeat it if necessary.

Justice Waliace, in a great many words, read the Supervisor a lecture to the effect that the wisest thing he could do now was to let Mike take the books and go ahead. The Courts had virtually decided that the bond was good enough, and that there was no danger of the public interests being put in jeopardy if Mike was given a chance at collecting the taxes. Justice Wallace also darkly hinted at what might ensue if this was not done—thereno-collection of taxes.

Supervisor Lincoln remarked that, as a legal proposition, there was now no bond in existence, Bernard Lowenthal having withdrawn from it.

Justice D'Wolf backed up the Supervisor, remarking, incidentally, that it was as plain that Mike Evans had refused to serve, as it would be report it.

Justice Meech argued that it was not clear that

Mike Evans had refused to serve, as it would be if the Board had seen him buried, and should so report it.

Justice Meech argued that it was not clear that Evans had refused to serve, and he would never put himself on record as saying there had been any refusal to serve. None of the members could so stalitify themselves. It might be true, legally speaking, that there was a constructive refusal to serve, but in the common acceptation of the term such a declaration would be voted a falsehood. As a matter of fact, Evans had been engaged in no less than four lawsuits in order to get at the Collector's books. Did that look as if he had refused to serve?

Justice D'Wolf thought he could risk the odium which might come from calling it a refusal to serve, when the Legislature of the State of Illinois had so called it. He was not afraid to risk his reputation in calling it a refusal to serve.

Justice Meech—I have seen our Board risk their reputation once before.

Supervisor Lincoln then said he would accept Justice Meech's amendment.

Justice Haines thought the Board should take evidence as to the sufficiency of the bond. It had not suited the Supervisor. but might be a good bond, according to law, for all that. He therefore offered a substitute to this effect.

Justice Haines' substitute was then put and lost.

Justice Haines' substitute was then put and lost.

Justice Haines' substitute was then put and lost.
Justice Meech's amendment was then put and tion was lost.
upervisor Lincoln said that
NOMINATIONS WERE THEN IN ORDER

NOMINATIONS WERE THEN IN ORDER.
Justice Wallace nominated Mark Kimball.
Justice Pollak nominated W. R. Burdick.
Justice Meech nominated Clinton Briggs.
Justice Meech was appointed teller.
A vote being taken, Mark Kimball received four
votes. W. R. Burdick three, and Clinton Briggs
two. No choice.
The second vote resulted in the election of Kimball, and was as follows: Kimball, five; Burdick,
three: Briggs, one.

The second vote resulted in the electroid vote resulted v

ANOTHER TRIAL.

A SUIT IN REPLEVIN.

The pertinacious Mike Evans made his negular daily appearance before Judge Farwell yesterday morning as usual, and this time his lawyers had coined a new device. Measure. Fuller and Goudy appeared for him, and asked that the injunction now in force preventing County-Clerk Lieb from anding over the Collector's books might be so nodified as to allow Evans to bring a reple in suit

handing over the Collector's books might be so modified as to allow Evans to bring a replevin sult against Lieb and obtain possession of them on giving a bond, as required by statute, sufficient to cover the value of the books and the amount to be collected.

Mr. Herrick. on behalf of Supervisor Lincoln, and also as counsel for C. M. Henderson and the other complainants in the bill, remarked that Evans ought to prove his right to have the books first. He thought this could not be done?

Judge Farwell thought that no remedy could be obtained by an action by replevin, as it would be like an outsider going into the office and taking possession. He did not see any way by which to obtain possession of the books.

Mr. Goudy claimed the injunction was not broad enough to prevent Evans from beginning a replevin suit, but rather than to seem to defy the Court, he asked to nave the injunction modified so as expressiy to give permission. A mandamus would not cover the case. If Evans was entitled to have the books, the only remaining way which he could get them.

Mr. Fuller suggested that it was rather a novel plan to get them.

Mr. Fuller suggested that it was rather a novel plan to get them.

Mr. Fuller suggested that it was rather a novel plan to get them.

Mr. Herrick was not ready to go to trus so soon, but asked for time to file a replication and to consider the matter.

Some discussion followed as to Mr. Herrick's right to die a reolication, and the matter was finally postponed to this morning, when the replication will be filed, and some new steps possibly be taken.

taken.

The design of this replevin suit is to avoid the necessity of getting Lincoln's approval to the bond. Evan's counsel hold that, if they can get the books on giving a bond to Lieb for the payment of any taxes collected, the public will be protected, and yet Evans be allowed to act as Collector. This device having failed, some other step is necessary, but it is not probable that Evans will collect the South Town taxes this year.

TO COLLECT DUES. TO COLLECT DUES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIST, Ill., Feb. 28.—A lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has been organized in this city, which will meet every Saturday evening in the Knights of Pythias' Hall, on Jefferson street. The officers of the lodge, which is known as Stone City Lodge, are as follows: William B. Frazer, Master Workman; John Pettigrew, General Foreman; Samuel Hillock, Overseer; James Arnott, Guide; James W. Patterson, Past Master Workman; William James, Recorder; J. C. Gunlock, Treasurer; Frank Collins, Receiver; P. Hopkins, Watchman; William B. Frazer, John Pettigrew, and Frank Collins, Trustees.

THE RED DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 28.—Scarlet fever and Kenosha, Wis., Feb. 28.—Scarlet fever and diphtheris are again raging with increased violence in this city. Before the holy days the disease was thought to have spent its force, but the number of deaths during the past two weeks shows a fearful rate of mortality, especially among the children. From three to five funerals a day are no uncommon occurrence, and the disease is epidemic. The warm, spring-like weather of the past month seems to have had a fat al influence in spreadin Never since this city was first settle been so many deaths as at the pres

Special Dispatch to The Tribus WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 28.—In with instructions from the Receiver high & Wilkesbarre Co. REASON DAWNING. morrow put in operation several coll have been lying idle, and increase shipments to 1,200 cars, or 6,000 more than double its present ship order is halled with delight, as depainfully fest among the unemploymen, and business failures have been aumerous.

MORE DOCTORS. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 28.—The commencement of the Fort Wayne Medic lege took place last evening at the Wayne Church. Every foot of standing-root jammed long before the services commented the

FINANCIAL Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28.—W. H. Walker Co.. a wholesale whisky firm, filed a petition hankruptcy to-day. The liabilities exceed \$30,000; assets, \$130,000. Outside speculations as aid to have caused the trouble.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT-FARRINGTON-In Dansville, N. Y., Feb. 28, by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Abbott, J. J. Abbott, J. J. Abbott, Jr., of Lake City, Col., and Miss Jesny L. Farrington, of Auburn, Me. No cards.

LEAVITT-WARRENER-At the residence of James Andrews, 186 House-st., by the Rev. David Leavitt, the Hon. Roger H. Leavitt, of Enc. Charemont, Mass., and Mrs. Olive W. Warrese, of Philadelphia, Ps. McAULEY-On Feb. 28, at her residence, 198 conth Green-st., Charlotte, wife of M. McAuley,

South Green-st., Charlotte, wife of M. McAuley, of dropsy of the heart.
Funeral to-day at 10 a. m. to St. Patrick, Church; thence by carriages to Calvary Comstery, Friends invited to attend.

ADAMS—At his residence, 438 Beiden-av., Chi-

ADAMS—At his residence, 428 Beiden-av., Chicago, on Wednesday moraing, the 28th inst., at 11:15, Charles True Adams, of heart disease.
Funeral notice later.

KERROTT—On the 28th inst., at their residence, 91 Front-st., Chicago, Louisa F., beloved wife of John F. Kerrott, aged 29 years 4 montas.
Funeral from the residence to-day at 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

BY Little Rock (Ark.) papers please copy.

SCULLY—At 253 North Wells-st., of congestion of the brain, Thomas, oldest son of Thomas as Margaret Scully, aged 11 years and 7 mostia.
Funeral at 11 o'clock sharp on Thursday, by carriages to the Holy Name, and thence to Calvary.

WEED—On the 24th inst., at Morris, III. riages to the Holy Name, and thouge to Calvary.
WEED—On the 24th inst. at Morris, III., of consumption, Alsop Chapin Weed, agod 37.
Remains taken to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment, HILL—At Denver, Col., Wednesday, Feb. 38.
harles H. Hill, of this city, aged 33 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WRIGHT—On the 27th inst., Dr. Thomwright, at his residence near Cincinnati, O., at the Slat year of his age. POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a meeting Saturday evening in Justice Morrison's office, corner of Halsted and Handolph-sts., of delegates from the West Side Republican ward clubs to consult regarding the approaching town election. AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

900 LOTS STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS Woolens, Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, Hoslery, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Boots and S

OUR REGULAB TRADE SALE,
Thursday Morning, March 1, at 9:80
At salesrooms 118 & 120 Wabsab-av.
The stock will embrace full lines of destrable goods.
10,000 yards HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES
Of the nicest and most showy patterns.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Angionem.

BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Ferniture S Saturday, March 3, at 9:30 a. m., at their austica Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. New and Second-Hand Household Goods, Car-pets, Cooking Stoves, &c. FURNITURE

ENTIRE FIXTURES OF WOHL'S RESTAURANT, No. 170 Madison-st., at Auction Monday Morning. May 5, at 10 o'clock. Sale on the premises. Par-

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE AT AUCTION. Furniture, Carpets, Pier Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Etc.,

At Residence, N. E. Corner Taylor and Lyte-113. THURSDAY MORNING, March I, at 10 clock-Parlor Suits, Easy Chairs, elegant and expensive Gilt and Walnut Frame Pier Mirrors, Chamber Furniture, Carpets; a few very choice Sacred Oll-PAINTINGS and Engravings, Articles of Vertu, Music Stand, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Dining-room Chairs, Tables, Kitchen Ware, etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auers. Our Regular Friday's Sala,

Friday Morning, March 2, at 94 o'clock. The Largest Stock New and Second-hand FURNITURE, CARPETS And General Household Goods. Office and Library Deska, Easy Chairs, etc., etc. eneral Merchandise, etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Austra.

By G. P. GORE & CO., FOURTH ANNUAL SALE POR THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
On THURSDAY, March 1, at 9% o'cleck, 2, 350
Packages of Unclaimed Merchandiss, sold for
whom it may concern.
G. P. GORE & CO., Anetoness.

On Saturday, March 3, at 94 o'clock, 15 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots. 3 Crates Decorated Ware. The Entire Furniture of Two Dwellings

Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Burresus, steads, Extonsion Tables, Dining Chairs, Hair, Markets, Extonsion Tables, Dining Chairs, Hair, Markets, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Hair, Markets, Marble and Wood-Tup Blee, Wardrobes, Wainut Bedsteads and Bureas, Lounges, Parior and Office Deaks, Show Cast, Markets, Acc. Two very fine Bnil Dogs.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Asctloneers. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.

117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. M REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES AT ADCTION This (Thursday) Morning, March 1, at 9:30 o'closed JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Austioneer

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, AND CLOTHER CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED througher the Union - expressed is parts. 1 b and upward 25, 40, 60c per b. Addre orders GUNTHER, Conference, Chicago.

VOLUME XXX

LEA & PERR CELEBRATED

SAUCE." VERY VARIETY

ONLY GOOD

VORCESTERSHIRE SIGNATURE is on EVERY

Lead JOHN DUNCAN

PLANOS.

GOSPEL MEE D. W. Whittle & James THE TABERN

Next Sunday, March & at of FHITTLE will preach, and aing the Gospel, every Sunday will aing the Golpha will aing the Golpha will aing the Golpha will aing the room more given by will also omesing in Farwell Hall (beginning y week day except Salanday, and y week day except Salanday, and the makers and Tabornache Choir to makers are in the control of the CIGARS. ESPANOLA CIO

Branch in Key We sing there the same class of in the Havana factory, the favor of which have given it credit among consumers. Te-cent is those from favan show that they are in ev-they are effered in connection avana Cigars.

They are offered
Havana Cigara.

PARK & TILFORI
917 and 919 Broady
ACKER, MERRALL & (
190 and 132 Chamber BLACK HILLS TRANSPO We are prepared to transport go Nebraska, the nearest ploint to the Pacific Hallpand, to Custer City, De places in the Hills. We will receiv store them, and give through Hills and rates as from any other points. It transportation capable of hailing or single train, and can give prompt Ai rengements made for billing the R. and over our own line, from all ped Custer, Deadwood, etc. For circular lars apply to PRATT & FERRIS, Gov ers, Stancy, Nob.

ers, Sidney, Nedb.
Reforence: First National Bank
Pacific R. R., Omaha; Morgan &
Stephens & Wilcox, Omaha; Fiel
Chicago: Hibbard, Spancer & Co.,
Schuttler, Eag., Chicago: Walker,
Chicago: Kountz Bros., New York;
G Graham, New York; Dunham, Br ONLY DIRECT LINE T The General Transatiantic Company wiween New York and Bayre, cal (G. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42) of Morion-st., every alternate Wed with St. Laurent, Lachemez, Wedne

or particulars address LOUIS DE Broadway, N. Y., or W. F. WHI int for Chicago. North German The steamers of this Company will y from Bremen Pier, foot of Ti ties of passage—From New York sodon, Havre, and Bremen, first of thin, 800, gold; steerage, 830 cur-passage apply to 780.

Great Western Steam Calin passage, \$70; Intermediate, Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepaid Sie 23. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Canal State of Canal Stat

D. M. SWINEY Cabinet Makers, and manufa Inside Finish for Reside pieces, Hard Wood Doors, F Factory, 507 to 513 Kinsie

HATS AND FU HATS-F

FIRM CHANG DISSOLUT We this day, by mutual consent.

Opartnership heretofore known as contractors and Builders, at So. hicago. The business will be continue, who will collect and settle who will collect and settle the firm. go, Ill., March 1, 1877. DISSOLUT.
The firm of Nather & Shively, No., is this day dissolved by muinather retains the business and embitties.

DISSOLUT The copartnership heretofore existence of Hull & Kettlestrings, is in mutual consent. DE LOS J. W. E.